EXHIBIT 3

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Page 1
 1
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 2
                      FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
                             CAMDEN VICINAGE
 3
        IN RE: VALSARTAN, LOSARTAN, AND ) MDL No. 2875
 4
        IRBESARTAN PRODUCTS LIABILITY
                                           )
       LITIGATION
 5
 6
 7
                        VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF:
 8
                          EDWARD H. KAPLAN, M.D.
 9
                       WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 2022
10
                     9:14 a.m. Central Standard Time
11
12
                  TRANSCRIPT of the stenographic notes of the
13
       proceedings in the above-entitled matter as taken by and
14
       before KELLY A. BRICHETTO, a Certified Court Reporter of
15
        the State of Illinois, held at 77 West Wacker Drive,
16
        Suite 3100, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, January 19,
17
        2022, commencing at approximately 9:14 a.m. pursuant to
18
       notice.
19
20
21
22
23
24
```

800-227-8440 973-410-4040

		Page 2		Page 4
1 .	APPEARANCES:	1 age 2	1 On behalf of the Defendant Express	1 age
2	On behalf of the Plaintiffs:		Scripts:	
3	RACHEL J. GEMAN (In person)		2	
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3	On behalf of the Plaintiffs Executive	1	13 Pharmaceutical, Inc. and Solco Healthcare US, LLC:	
4	Committee:	1	14	
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9	On behalf of the Brown Plaintiff:		PIETRAGALLO GORDON ALFANO BOSICK &	
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.т			24	
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5 7 8	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person)		 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. and Rite Aid Corporation: 	
5 7 3	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP		5 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com 6 On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc.	
5 7 8	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP One Vanderbilt Avenue		5 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com 6 On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. 7 and Rite Aid Corporation: 8 MITCHELL CHARCHALIS (Via Zoom)	
5 7 8	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP One Vanderbilt Avenue New York, New York 10017		5 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com 6 On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. 7 and Rite Aid Corporation: 8 MITCHELL CHARCHALIS (Via Zoom) BARNES & THORNBURG	
5 7 3	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP One Vanderbilt Avenue New York, New York 10017 (212) 801-9200		5 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com 6 On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. 7 and Rite Aid Corporation: 8 MITCHELL CHARCHALIS (Via Zoom) BARNES & THORNBURG 9 2029 Century Park East	
5 7 3 9	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP One Vanderbilt Avenue New York, New York 10017		5 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com 6 On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. 7 and Rite Aid Corporation: 8 MITCHELL CHARCHALIS (Via Zoom) BARNES & THORNBURG 9 2029 Century Park East Suite 300	
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5 7 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 7	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP One Vanderbilt Avenue New York, New York 10017 (212) 801-9200 kernerg@glaw.com isidron@glaw.com On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: KATE WITTLAKE (Via Zoom) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP Terminus 200 3333 Piedmont Road NE Suite 2500 Atlanta, Georgia 30305 wittlakek@glaw.com On behalf of the Defendant McKesson		5 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com 6 On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. 7 and Rite Aid Corporation: 8 MITCHELL CHARCHALIS (Via Zoom) BARNES & THORNBURG 9 2029 Century Park East Suite 300 10 Los Angeles, California 90067 mcharchalis@btlaw.com. 11 12 13 14 ALSO PRESENT: BEN PELTA-HELLER, Videographer 15 SCOTT ZIARKO, Videographer	
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55 77 33 30 10 11 22 33 44 55 77 33 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP One Vanderbilt Avenue New York, New York 10017 (212) 801-9200 kernerg@gtlaw.com isidron@gtlaw.com On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: KATE WITTLAKE (Via Zoom) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP Terminus 200 3333 Piedmont Road NE Suite 2500 Atlanta, Georgia 30305 wittlakek@gtlaw.com On behalf of the Defendant McKesson Corporation: ELLIE NORRIS (Via Zoom)		5 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com 6 On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. 7 and Rite Aid Corporation: 8 MITCHELL CHARCHALIS (Via Zoom) BARNES & THORNBURG 9 2029 Century Park East Suite 300 10 Los Angeles, California 90067 mcharchalis@btlaw.com. 11 12 13 14 ALSO PRESENT: BEN PELTA-HELLER, Videographer 15 SCOTT ZIARKO, Videographer 16 17 18 19	
66 77 88 99 10 11 12 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP One Vanderbilt Avenue New York, New York 10017 (212) 801-9200 kernerg@gtlaw.com isidron@gtlaw.com On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: KATE WITTLAKE (Via Zoom) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP Terminus 200 3333 Piedmont Road NE Suite 2500 Atlanta, Georgia 30305 wittlakek@gtlaw.com On behalf of the Defendant McKesson Corporation: ELLIE NORRIS (Via Zoom) D'LESLI DAVIS (Via Zoom) NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT, LLP		5 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com 6 On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. 7 and Rite Aid Corporation: 8 MITCHELL CHARCHALIS (Via Zoom) BARNES & THORNBURG 9 2029 Century Park East Suite 300 10 Los Angeles, California 90067 mcharchalis@btlaw.com. 11 12 13 14 ALSO PRESENT: BEN PELTA-HELLER, Videographer 15 SCOTT ZIARKO, Videographer 16 17 18 19 20	
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5 6 7 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 9 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Andrew.Alberto@lewisbrisbois.com. On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: GLENN S. KERNER (In person) NILDA ISIDRO (In person) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP One Vanderbilt Avenue New York, New York 10017 (212) 801-9200 kernerg@gtlaw.com isidron@gtlaw.com On behalf of the Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.: KATE WITTLAKE (Via Zoom) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP Terminus 200 3333 Piedmont Road NE Suite 2500 Atlanta, Georgia 30305 wittlakek@gtlaw.com On behalf of the Defendant McKesson Corporation: ELLIE NORRIS (Via Zoom) D'LESLI DAVIS (Via Zoom) NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT, LLP 2200 Ross Avenue Suite 3600 Dallas, Texas 75201 (214) 855-8000		5 jgeoppinger@ulmer.com 6 On behalf of the Defendant CVS Pharmacy, Inc. 7 and Rite Aid Corporation: 8 MITCHELL CHARCHALIS (Via Zoom) BARNES & THORNBURG 9 2029 Century Park East Suite 300 10 Los Angeles, California 90067 mcharchalis@btlaw.com. 11 12 13 14 ALSO PRESENT: BEN PELTA-HELLER, Videographer 15 SCOTT ZIARKO, Videographer 16 17 18 19 20	
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2 (Pages 2 - 5)

			Page 6		Page 8
1		TRANSCRIPT INDEX	•	1	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Good morning. We are now
2	APPEARAN	ICES		2	on the record. My name is Scott Ziarko. I'm the
3				3	videographer representing Veritext Legal Solutions.
4	INDEX OF	EXHIBITS	4	4	Today's date is January 19th, 2022. The
5				5	time is approximately 9:14 a.m. This deposition is being
6	EXAMINAT	TION OF EDWARD H.	KAPLAN. M.D.	6	held at 77 West Wacker Drive in Chicago, Illinois as well
7		RNER	*	7	as by Zoom meetings in the matter of In Re: Valsartan,
8		ΓMAN		8	Losartan, et al. The name of the witness is Edward H.
9		RNER		9	Kaplan, M.D.
10		OPPINGER		10	Our court reporter is Kelly Brichetto who
11		ΓMAN		11	is also with Veritext Legal Solutions.
12		MAN		12	All counsel will be noted in the written
13	DT MS. GE	VIAIV	120	13	record.
14	DEDODTED	'S CERTIFICATE	121		
15	KEFUKTEK	S CENTIFICATE		14	Would the court reporter please swear in
				15	the witness.
16	EVIIIDIT	UCTODV		16	(Witness sworn.)
17	EXHIBIT C			17	You may begin.
18	COURT RE	PORTER		18	MR. KERNER: Before we get started, Scott, can
19				19	we move the video camera just a touch to get the laptops
20				20	out of the screen since I can't get any closer?
21				21	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: There you go.
22				22	MR. KERNER: Great.
23				23	THE WITNESS: And I have to look at myself.
24				24	MS. GEMAN: I'm sorry. My pen literally just
			Page 7		Page 9
1		INDEX OF EXHIBITS		1	died. Using the word literally correctly. Is there one
2	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	IDENTIFIED	2	back here?
3	Exhibit 1	Notice of Deposition	29	3	MR. KERNER: We're off to an auspicious
4	Exhibit 2	Curriculum Vitae	37	4	beginning.
5	Exhibit 3	Report of Dr. Kaplan	44	5	MS. GEMAN: Indeed. I have others in my room.
6	Exhibit 4	Thumb drive	104	6	I can go get it.
7	Exhibit 5	Dr. Kaplan's Invoices	115	7	MR. KERNER: You need a pen?
8				8	MS. GEMAN: I need a pen.
9				9	MR. KERNER: Do we need this on video?
10				10	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Want to go off the record?
11				11	MR. KERNER: Yeah, go off the record.
12				12	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 9:15. We're
13				13	off the record.
14				14	(Discussion had off the
15				15	record.)
16				16	The time is 9:16 a.m. We're back on the
17				17	record. This is media two.
18				18	Will the court reporter please swear in
19				19	the witness.
20				20	
21				21	
22				22	
				23	
23					

3 (Pages 6 - 9)

	Page 10		Page 12
1	(Witness sworn.)	1	well.
2	WHEREUPON:	2	A. Okay.
3	EDWARD H. KAPLAN, M.D.,	3	Q. In the prior depositions that you've taken or
4	called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn,	4	that you've been deposed, can you tell me when the first
5	was examined and testified as follows:	5	one was, approximately?
6	DIRECT EXAMINATION	6	A. Twenty years ago.
7	BY MR. KERNER:	7	Q. What kind of case was it?
8	Q. Good morning, Dr. Kaplan.	8	A. Malpractice.
9	A. Good morning.	9	Q. Medical malpractice?
10	Q. My name is Glenn Kerner. We met a new	10	A. Medical malpractice.
11	minutes ago. I am an attorney representing Teva	11	Q. And were you a party in that case or were you
12	Pharmaceuticals in this litigation. I'm here with	12	a witness?
13	Greenberg Traurig. My partner Nilda Isidro is here as	13	A. A witness.
14	well, and I'm going to be asking you a bunch of questions	14	Q. Were you an expert witness in that case?
15	this morning, possibly into this afternoon as well about	15	A. I believe I was an expert witness in that
16	your report and the litigation and your opinions in the	16	case.
17	litigation.	17	Q. Were you paid to testify?
18	Have you ever had your deposition taken	18	A. Yes.
19	before?	19	Q. And can you give me some of the details of
20	A. Yes.	20	that case?
21	Q. How many times?	21	A. I can't remember exactly because it's been
22	A. Three or four times, maybe more. Six times.	22	more than ten years since I've done any, but if it's the
23	Q. Okay. So then you know how it goes. You're	23	one I'm thinking of then, it was it was a woman with
24	under oath, so you have sworn to tell the truth.	24	breast cancer, and I was asked to be an expert for the
	Page 11		Page 13
1	The way this works obviously is I'm going to	1	plaintiff.
2	ask you questions. You're going to answer my questions.	2	Q. And what was the claim in that case?
3	It will be recorded by both the videographer and the	3	A. The claim was was that she was
4	stenographer here, so there will be a booklet that has	4	misdiagnosed. Late diagnosis caused her her disease
5	there'll be a transcript that will have all of your	5	to progress and ultimately caused her demise.
6	testimony in it. Do you understand that?	6	Q. You say that was about 20 years ago you
7	A. I do. Since this is video and I've not been	7	think?
8	videoed, when I nod my head, that works because in the	8	A. I believe it was about 20 years ago.
9	past	9	Q. Where was that case?
10	Q. It doesn't. No, you still need to answer	10	A. It was in it was on the west it was on
11	verbally so the stenographer can get it.	11	the north in the northwestern United States.
12	A. Got it. Okay.	12	Q. Oregon, Washington, something like that?
13	Q. But thank you for asking.	13	A. One of those places.
14	If I ask a question and you're not quite sure	14	Q. You don't remember though?
15	what I mean, please tell me.	15	A. I will later on I'm sure.
16	A. Okay.	16	Q. Okay. Well, if you remember, please let us
17	Q. Because if you answer my question, I'm going	17	know.
18	to assume that you understood it, and then it will go	18	A. Okay.
19	into the record. We don't want to have any	19	Q. Do you remember the name of the attorney that
20	misunderstandings. Okay?	20	retained you?
21	A. Okay.	21	A. I do not.
Ι.	O Al I d- b b-b-b-b	22	Q. Do you remember the name of the firm?
22	Q. Also, I do have a habit sometimes of speaking		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
22 23 24	quickly, so I want to warn you in advance of that, so let's try not to talk over each other, and I will try as	23 24	A. It was an independent person. He was not generally a malpractice attorney. That much I remember.

4 (Pages 10 - 13)

	Page 14		Page 16
1	I don't remember his name.	1	and a medical center I believe or a hospital.
2	Q. How did he find you?	2	Q. Do you know what hospital that was or what
3	A. Through a radiologist friend of mine who was	3	medical center it was?
4	asked who had done a lot of this and was asked to find	4	A. I don't remember any of the details.
5	a medical oncologist that could review the case and	5	Q. Okay. Do you remember anything else about
6	opine.	6	that particular case?
7	Q. And when you say "review the case," did you	7	A. No, I really don't.
8	testify in that case as well?	8	Q. Okay. When was the next time you had your
9	A. Yes.	9	deposition taken?
10	Q. At deposition, as you said you did?	10	A. I really can't remember the times of these.
11	A. I testified in court.	11	I know I have had nothing within the last ten years.
12	Q. And at deposition, both?	12	That's really what I can tell you.
13	A. And in deposition.	13	Q. Okay. I believe you testified that your
14	Q. And what was the result of that case?	14	deposition has been taken three or four times. So you
15	A. I believe that the case was dropped. I don't	15	told us about one.
16	think it it went to court, but I don't think it it	16	A. Right.
17	progressed after the time I was in the courtroom.	17	Q. Can you tell us about another one?
18	Q. When you say it was dropped, do you know what	18	MS. GEMAN: Just objection to the extent it
19	you mean by that or is that just a layman's term?	19	misstates testimony.
20	A. Honestly I	20	MR. KERNER: I'm sorry. I didn't hear it.
21	MS. GEMAN: I just want to caution you both.	21	MS. GEMAN: Maybe I should take this off.
22	Please let him finish his question	22	Sorry.
23	THE WITNESS: Oh.	23	Objection to the extent it misstates
24	MS. GEMAN: and likewise.	24	testimony.
	Page 15		Page 17
1	MR. KERNER: I warned you.	1	
2	MS. GEMAN: Right, but there was	2	BY THE WITNESS:
3	MR. KERNER: Almost.	3	A. I had a deposition taken on a patient that I
4	MS. GEMAN: No, there was one cutoff of the	4	was caring for. In fact, this was probably even before
5	answer. Thank you, both.	5	that case, so it may have been more like 25 years ago.
6	THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question?	6	And it was a young woman who had gastroesophageal cancer
7	BY MR. KERNER:	7	or stomach cancer. I can't remember exactly. She was my
8	Q. Sure. You said the case was dropped. Do you	8	patient for a brief time. It was towards the end of
9	know what you meant by that?	9	her of her life, and I was asked I was deposed
10	A. So I can't remember if that case was was	10	to as to her condition and to the and to the issues
11	withdrawn or if it was that they found in favor of the	11	surrounding her diagnosis. I wasn't opining as to as
12	defendant. I don't and it came to conclusion, but	12	to causation or or fault. I was just deposed as her
13	after my testimony I didn't have any more interaction. I	13	treating doctor.
14	think they had the attorney and the client had some	14	BY MR. KERNER:
15	issues, and I think they may have got other counsel. I	15	Q. Were you a party in that case?
16	can't remember all the details.	16	A. No.
17	Q. Okay. Do you remember the name of the case?	17	Q. You weren't a defendant in that case?
18	A. No, I do not.	18	A. No, I was not.
	Q. Do you remember the name of the defendant	19	Q. So you were just a fact witness?
19	A Idomot	20	A. I was a I was a treating physician at the
20	A. I do not.		
20 21	Q the name of the doctor?	21	time of her death.
20 21 22	Q the name of the doctor?A. I do not.	22	Q. Okay. Do you remember where that case was
20 21	Q the name of the doctor?		

5 (Pages 14 - 17)

	Page 18		Page 20
1	Q. Do you remember the name of the attorney who	1	A. Just that there were some some
2	took your deposition?	2	benzene-type products that were there were some fairly
3	A. I do not.	3	toxic substances that are used commonly in in cleaning
4	Q. Do you remember the name of the doctor who	4	solutions in the workplace and at home, but I don't
5	was the was the doctor was there a doctor as the	5	remember specifics.
6	defendant in the case?	6	Q. And I'm sorry if I asked you this already.
7	A. There probably was, but I wasn't I wasn't	7	Do you remember the name of any of the parties in that
8	really asked to look at any of that. It just was my own	8	case?
9	records and my own treatment of the patient.	9	A. I I do not.
10	Q. Okay. And again just to be clear, you don't	10	Q. What about any of the attorneys that you
11	remember the name of either party or any of the parties	11	dealt with?
12	in that case?	12	A. I I don't offhand remember the names. If
13	A. I do not.	13	I need to look
14	Q. Any other depositions that you've taken or	14	Q. Why do you say it like that?
15	you've had rather?	15	A. Because I can't
16	A. I've done other depositions. I was deposed	16	MS. GEMAN: Objection.
17	as an expert reviewing a patient it wasn't a he	17	BY THE WITNESS:
18	became a patient but it was a a person who was	18	A. I can't remember the names. If I knew that I
19	claiming exposure to toxins in the workplace, and his	19	was going to be asked for depositions from before ten
20	attorney wanted me to review that and to opine as to	20	years, I would have reviewed whatever I could find in my
21	whether any of the chemicals that he was exposed to could	21	old records to to get names and dates and places.
22	have been related to his ultimate development of cancer.	22	BY MR. KERNER:
23	Q. What kind of cancer did this person have?	23	Q. Okay. And so is it your testimony that you
24	A. I believe it was a soft tissue sarcoma.	24	have some old records either at home or in your office
	Page 19		Page 21
1	Q. So he was the plaintiff in that case?	1	that you would have reviewed?
2	A. He was the he was the plaintiff, correct.	2	MS. GEMAN: Objection, misstates the
3	Q. And his attorney asked you to review the	3	testimony.
4	medical records?	4	BY THE WITNESS:
5	A. To review the to review the medical	5	A. It's could you repeat that, please.
6	records but also to review the the various agents that	6	BY MR. KERNER:
7	he was exposed to and see if I could find any any	7	Q. Sure. Do I understand your testimony to be
8	specific link or causation for his ultimate cancer.	8	that you have old records that you didn't review from
9	Q. And were you able to?	9	prior to ten years ago?
10	A. I was not able to find anything specifically	10	A. What I'm saying is I could very well have
11	linked.	11	something like that laying around since I tend not to
12	Q. Do you recall what agents you looked at?	12	throw things away, but I haven't looked in certain
12 13	Q. Do you recall what agents you looked at?A. I just recall that there were a lot of	12 13	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to
13	A. I just recall that there were a lot of	13	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to
13 14	A. I just recall that there were a lot of of of cleaning agents. He was involved in in a	13 14	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to go looking through those if if I was being asked or
13 14 15	A. I just recall that there were a lot of of of cleaning agents. He was involved in in a factory that used a lot of solvents that were for for	13 14 15	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to go looking through those if if I was being asked or knew I was going to be asked about them.
13 14 15 16	A. I just recall that there were a lot of of of cleaning agents. He was involved in in a factory that used a lot of solvents that were for for sterilization and cleaning, and I know I reviewed a lot	13 14 15 16	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to go looking through those if if I was being asked or knew I was going to be asked about them. Q. Okay. Any other occasions where your
13 14 15 16 17	A. I just recall that there were a lot of of of cleaning agents. He was involved in in a factory that used a lot of solvents that were for for sterilization and cleaning, and I know I reviewed a lot of a lot of literature about those agents, and there	13 14 15 16 17	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to go looking through those if if I was being asked or knew I was going to be asked about them. Q. Okay. Any other occasions where your deposition was taken?
13 14 15 16 17 18	A. I just recall that there were a lot of of of cleaning agents. He was involved in in a factory that used a lot of solvents that were for for sterilization and cleaning, and I know I reviewed a lot of a lot of literature about those agents, and there was not any specific they were all they were all	13 14 15 16 17 18	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to go looking through those if if I was being asked or knew I was going to be asked about them. Q. Okay. Any other occasions where your deposition was taken? A. I can't recall any any specifics of any
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. I just recall that there were a lot of of of cleaning agents. He was involved in in a factory that used a lot of solvents that were for for sterilization and cleaning, and I know I reviewed a lot of a lot of literature about those agents, and there was not any specific they were all they were all pretty much doing all the precautionary things that they	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to go looking through those if if I was being asked or knew I was going to be asked about them. Q. Okay. Any other occasions where your deposition was taken? A. I can't recall any any specifics of any other depositions, but I know I've been in my office
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. I just recall that there were a lot of of of cleaning agents. He was involved in in a factory that used a lot of solvents that were for for sterilization and cleaning, and I know I reviewed a lot of a lot of literature about those agents, and there was not any specific they were all they were all pretty much doing all the precautionary things that they needed to do in the work in the workforce.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to go looking through those if if I was being asked or knew I was going to be asked about them. Q. Okay. Any other occasions where your deposition was taken? A. I can't recall any any specifics of any other depositions, but I know I've been in my office deposed before.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. I just recall that there were a lot of of of cleaning agents. He was involved in in a factory that used a lot of solvents that were for for sterilization and cleaning, and I know I reviewed a lot of a lot of literature about those agents, and there was not any specific they were all they were all pretty much doing all the precautionary things that they needed to do in the work in the workforce. Q. Do you remember what any of the agents were?	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to go looking through those if if I was being asked or knew I was going to be asked about them. Q. Okay. Any other occasions where your deposition was taken? A. I can't recall any any specifics of any other depositions, but I know I've been in my office deposed before. Q. And before this litigation you've been
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. I just recall that there were a lot of of of cleaning agents. He was involved in in a factory that used a lot of solvents that were for for sterilization and cleaning, and I know I reviewed a lot of a lot of literature about those agents, and there was not any specific they were all they were all pretty much doing all the precautionary things that they needed to do in the work in the workforce. Q. Do you remember what any of the agents were? A. I really don't.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	closets in the house for many years, so I would have to go looking through those if if I was being asked or knew I was going to be asked about them. Q. Okay. Any other occasions where your deposition was taken? A. I can't recall any any specifics of any other depositions, but I know I've been in my office deposed before. Q. And before this litigation you've been retained as an expert witness in this litigation;

6 (Pages 18 - 21)

	Page 22		Page 24
1	Q. For the Plaintiffs; correct?	1	retained as an expert witness in a case that is not a
2	A. Correct.	2	medical malpractice case?
3	Q. Before this litigation how many times have	3	A. Yes.
4	you been retained as an expert witness?	4	Q. And so now you've given us all of the
5	A. Again, it's been awhile. The last last 15	5	depositions that you can remember as you sit here;
6	years was doing nothing in this regard because I was	6	correct?
7	taking care of my wife who suffered from breast cancer	7	A. Correct.
8	and then ultimately passed away from it, so I was kind of	8	Q. What's your current professional address?
9	out of the picture, and this is the first I've done in a	9	A. 9 9631 Gross Point Road, Skokie, Illinois,
10	long time. But your question was how how many times	10	60076.
11	was I an expert?	11	Q. Is that an office or a hospital?
12	Q. Correct.	12	A. It's an office building.
13	A. Aside from the case that I just mentioned to	13	Q. And you have a practice that's just you?
14	you, I've been an expert in malpractice cases. Mostly	14	What is there?
15	record review rather than rather than deposition.	15	A. It's a private practice that includes myself,
16	Only a couple times did it actually go to deposition.	16	one employed physician and then nurses and physician
17	Q. Can you ballpark or estimate for me how many	17	assistant and staff.
18	times you've been retained as an expert witness either to	18	Q. And is it an oncology practice?
19	review documents or testify, a number?	19	A. Yes, hematology and oncology.
20	A. In my lifetime?	20	Q. Tell me what hematology is.
21		21	
		22	A. Hematology is the study of of blood-related disorders.
22 23	A. Seven or eight times.Q. And out of that seven or eight total times,	23	
l		l	Q. So is the practice primarily involved with blood cancers?
24	how many times do you think it went to deposition?	24	
1	Page 23 A. Three.	1	Page 25 A. No.
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	Q. Okay. In those seven or eight total times	2	Q. What type of cancers does this practice deal
3	where you've been retained as an expert witness, how many		with? Strike that.
4	times were you retained for the defendant by the	4	Hematology and oncology. So does the
5	defendant?	5	practice deal with more than just cancer?
6	A. It was about 50/50 percent.	6	A. Yes.
l _		7	
7	Q. And in the times that you were retained by the defendant, were those defendants physicians?	8	Q. Does it deal with blood disorders and
8 9		9	A. Correct.
		-	
10	Q. Were there any occasions where the defendant was not a physician, where you were retained by a	10	Q. What kind of blood disorders does it deal with?
12	defendant who was not a physician?	12	
13	A. I don't believe so.	13	A. Well, aside from the malignant blood disorders such as lymphomas, leukemias there are
14	Q. And so those would have been malpractice	13	
	cases?		_
15		15	A. Those are cancers. So you want the
16	A. Correct.	16	non-cancers?
17	Q. And in the times that you were retained by	17	Q. Correct.
18	the plaintiff or plaintiffs, putting aside this	18	A. So that would be that would be anemia,
19	litigation, how many of those were medical malpractice	19	problems with other blood issues such as low platelet
20	cases?	20	count, thrombocytopenia, bone marrow disorders such as
21	A. All.	21	mild dysplastic syndrome, mild proliferative neoplasms,
22	Q. All?	22	multiple myeloma or plasma self dysplasias which kind of
100	A. Um-hum. Yes.	23	is the broad term for for that class of illnesses.
23 24	Q. So is this the first time that you have been	24	Many things called monoclonal gammopathy of uncertain

7 (Pages 22 - 25)

	Page 26		Page 28
1	significance or MGUS which is pre-cursor to multiple	1	A. Most of the time, yes.
2	myeloma, problems with just low blood counts in general,	2	Q. By the way, a couple of preliminary questions
3	sickle cell disease, hemophilia. Those conditions are	3	I should have asked at the beginning.
4	taken care of by my associate.	4	You're not taking any medication that affects
5	Q. You anticipated my question. So those blood	5	your memory today?
6	disorders are dealt with by your associate?	6	A. I don't think so. No, I'm not taking any.
7	A. Correct.	7	I'm sorry.
8	Q. And what is his or her name?	8	Q. And you're capable of testifying fully and
9	A. Dr. Marlon Kleinman. Marlon like Brando.	9	truthfully today?
10	Kleinman like Kleinman.	10	A. I better be, yes.
11	Q. And are you the only oncologist in the	11	Q. That's a yes?
12	practice?	12	A. I've already started. Yes. Yes.
13	A. He's also an oncologist.	13	Q. I am going to hand you what the court
14	Q. Okay. And in that practice, do you deal	14	reporter first we'll have her mark as Exhibit 1, the
15	exclusively with cancers?	15	Notice of Videotaped Deposition today.
16	A. No. I also do some hematology. We cover for	16	(Exhibit No. 1 marked as
17	each other. I do have some patients with those	17	requested.)
18	conditions I mentioned.	18	MR. KERNER: Rachel, are you looking at the
19	Q. Okay. What kind of cancers do you deal with	19	same thing?
20	in that practice?	20	MS. GEMAN: Yes.
21	A. Pretty much any cancer that there is except	21	BY MR. KERNER:
22	mostly I do not take care of acute leukemia. My partner	22	Q. Dr. Kaplan, have you ever seen what's been
23	sometimes will. My associate sometimes will, but mostly	23	marked as Exhibit 1 prior to right now?
24	I take care of everything else. The majority of what I	24	A. Yes.
	Page 27		Page 29
1	do though is solid tumors which would include	1	Q. When was the first time you saw it?
2	gastrointestinal malignancies, lung cancer, breast	2	A. I believe it was about three or four weeks
3	cancer, lymphomas, other other GI oh, I mentioned	3	ago.
4	gastrointestinal cancers. That could be that could be	4	Q. How did you come to see it?
5	anywhere from the esophagus to the stomach to the small	5	A. It was given to me by the attorneys.
6	bowel to the large bowel, pancreas, gallbladder, biliary	6	Q. Which attorney?
7	tree cancers, liver cancers.	7	A. Rachel or one of her colleagues.
8	Q. Why don't you handle acute leukemia cases?	8	Q. You don't remember?
9	A. Most of the time I believe that that disease	9	A. I don't I don't remember, no.
10	requires the facilities of a tertiary care center, and	10	Q. And you see that it calls for your deposition
11	while we may see patients that are also being treated in	11	right here today. So you're here pursuant to this Notice
12	one of those centers, the majority of the treatment is	12	of Deposition; correct?
13	administered and followed at those centers.	13	A. Correct.
	Q. Are there any other cancers you'd put into	14	Q. There's also a request for some documents
14			
15	that same category?	15	here. Did you review that before today?
15 16	that same category? A. No.	16	A. Yeah.
15 16 17	that same category? A. No. Q. What's so unique about acute leukemia that	16 17	A. Yeah. Q. On Monday we received some documents. Were
15 16 17 18	that same category? A. No. Q. What's so unique about acute leukemia that requires that?	16 17 18	A. Yeah. Q. On Monday we received some documents. Were the documents that you provided in response to these
15 16 17 18 19	that same category? A. No. Q. What's so unique about acute leukemia that requires that? A. Acute leukemia requires oftentimes inpatient	16 17 18 19	A. Yeah. Q. On Monday we received some documents. Were the documents that you provided in response to these requests?
15 16 17 18 19 20	that same category? A. No. Q. What's so unique about acute leukemia that requires that? A. Acute leukemia requires oftentimes inpatient treatments with close monitoring. It could it could	16 17 18 19 20	A. Yeah. Q. On Monday we received some documents. Were the documents that you provided in response to these requests? A. Yes.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that same category? A. No. Q. What's so unique about acute leukemia that requires that? A. Acute leukemia requires oftentimes inpatient treatments with close monitoring. It could it could require bone marrow transplantation and and other	16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. Yeah. Q. On Monday we received some documents. Were the documents that you provided in response to these requests? A. Yes. Q. Any documents in these requests that you
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	that same category? A. No. Q. What's so unique about acute leukemia that requires that? A. Acute leukemia requires oftentimes inpatient treatments with close monitoring. It could it could require bone marrow transplantation and and other procedures that we're just not equipped to handle in	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Yeah. Q. On Monday we received some documents. Were the documents that you provided in response to these requests? A. Yes. Q. Any documents in these requests that you didn't provide?
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that same category? A. No. Q. What's so unique about acute leukemia that requires that? A. Acute leukemia requires oftentimes inpatient treatments with close monitoring. It could it could require bone marrow transplantation and and other	16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. Yeah. Q. On Monday we received some documents. Were the documents that you provided in response to these requests? A. Yes. Q. Any documents in these requests that you

8 (Pages 26 - 29)

	Page 30		Page 32
1	on Monday to us; correct?	1	THE WITNESS: Can I take a break for one
2	MS. GEMAN: Objection to the extent it calls	2	second
3	for a legal conclusion subject to the responses and	3	MR. KERNER: Yeah, of course.
4	objections.	4	THE WITNESS: just to ask a question?
5	MR. KERNER: Okay. Let me ask it a different	5	MR. KERNER: Hang on. Hang on. Do you want
6	way.	6	to go off the record? Yeah.
7	BY MR. KERNER:	7	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 9:41 a.m. This
8	Q. Is there anything in this set of requests,	8	is the end of media two. We're off the record.
9	these 13 requests that you have not provided to us?	9	(Discussion had off the
10	A. I I do not believe so.	10	record.)
11	Q. So I asked that as a double negative there.	11	The time is 9:43 a.m. This is the
12	Have you provided everything that was requested in these	12	beginning of media three. We're back on the record.
13	13 requests	13	BY MR. KERNER:
14	MS. GEMAN: Same objection.	14	Q. We all set?
15	BY MR. KERNER:	15	A. Yes.
16	Q that was in your that's in your	16	Q. Okay. Dr. Kaplan, how did you first become
17	possession?	17	aware of this litigation?
18	A. Yes.	18	A. I was approached by or I was I was
19	Q. And so request number 6 is for your complete	19	contacted by Expert Institute which is a company that has
20	and entire file for the case. You provided that?	20	my my credentials, my information and they asked me if
21	A. Yes.	21	I'd be interested in discussing and reviewing this case
22	Q. So there's nothing that you have in	22	and introduced me to the to the legal team that was
23	connection with this case that you haven't provided; is	23	involved in it.
24	that accurate?	24	Q. Who did they introduce you to?
1	Page 31 MS. GEMAN: Same objection.	1	Page 33 A. To to the law firm that that I'm
2	BY THE WITNESS:	2	that I'm with right now.
3	A. There there were preliminary drafts which	3	O. Rachel's law firm?
4	I was told I did not need to to provide.	4	A. Rachel's law firm.
5	MS. GEMAN: And I'm just going to caution the	5	
	witness not to disclose communications with counsel.	6	
6	MR. KERNER: Right.	7	
8	BY THE WITNESS:	8	Q. What were the other ones?
			A. I don't have the names in front of me.
9	A. And communication with counsel. BY MR. KERNER:	9	Q. What did they tell you that they wanted you to do?
10		10	
11	Q. I don't want to know about your	11	A. They asked if I could review or or develop
12	communications with your counsel. Although I believe	12	a monitoring program for patients that had been shown to
13	counsel here is Plaintiffs' counsel, so you're actually	13	be exposed to known carcinogens.
14	not there's not an attorney/client relationship, but	14	Q. How do you define known carcinogens?
15	we don't need to get into that now.	15	A. Products that have been identified to
16	And I'm not looking for your drafts.	16	increase risk of developing malignancies when someone's
17	A. I'm sorry?	17	been exposed to them in certain levels.
18	Q. I'm not looking for your drafts today.	18	Q. And you said the Expert Institute put you in
19	A. Okay.	19	contact with Lieff Cabraser?
20	Q. Is there anything else that you didn't	20	A. Correct.
21	provide that was requested	21	Q. How did they have your contact information?
22	A. No.	22	A. I had responded to e-mail requests awhile ago
23	Q in these 13 requests?	23	for somebody who would be interested for people who
24	A. No, there isn't.	24	would be interested in being expert witness and sent them

9 (Pages 30 - 33)

	D 24		
1	Page 34	1	Page 36
1	my information, my curriculum vitae, so I was on their	1	MR. KERNER: Let's mark this next exhibit. I
2	file. I don't remember how long ago I did it, but this	2	think this is 2; right?
3	was the first time I had been contacted by them.	3	(Exhibit No. 2 marked as
4	Q. How long ago did Plaintiffs' lawyers contact	4	requested.)
5	you?	5	BY MR. KERNER:
6	A. I believe it was October of 2021, September	6	Q. Doctor, we've marked as Exhibit well,
7	or October.	7	we've just handed you Exhibit 2. Can you tell me what
8	Q. Just a few months ago?	8	that is?
9	A. Correct. Actually, it may have been a little	9	A. This is a copy of my curriculum vitae.
10	before. It may have been August.	10	Q. And can you tell me if that's your most
11	Q. And they asked you to develop a monitoring	11	current CV?
12	program for patients exposed to known carcinogens. How	12	A. I believe it is.
13	did you respond?	13	Q. And this was attached to your report?
14	MS. GEMAN: Objection to the extent it	14	A. Yes.
15	misstates the testimony.	15	MR. KERNER: How do we want to handle exhibits
16	BY MR. KERNER:	16	with the Zoom? I realize we didn't do that for the
17	Q. If that's not what you said, please correct	17	Notice of Deposition. Do we want to get the CV up on the
18	it, but I think that's what you said.	18	Zoom for folks that are remote?
19	A. Could you repeat the question?	19	MS. ISIDRO: Yes. That's in progress.
20	Q. How did you respond to Plaintiffs' request to	20	MR. KERNER: Great.
21	retain you as an expert?	21	BY MR. KERNER:
22	A. I agreed to review the information.	22	Q. So, Doctor, let's go backwards. Let's start
23	Q. What information did you agree to review?	23	with your medical school. Where did you go and when did
24	A. The testimony of experts that discussed the	24	you graduate?
	Page 35		Page 37
1	risks associated with nitrosamine products from tainted	1	A. I went to Loyola University Medical Center in
2	Valsartan.	2	Maywood, Illinois, and I graduated in 1982.
3	Q. Which specific expert's testimony did you	3	Q. Did you have a residency after that?
4	review?	4	A. I had a residency internship and residency
5	A. I have it in my	5	at Northwestern University in Chicago.
6	Q. In your report?	6	Q. What did you do after the internship and the
7	A report.	7	residency?
8	Q. So the experts' testimony that you reviewed	8	A. I went on to a hematology/oncology fellowship
9	are the experts that you've identified in your report?	9	at Northwestern University in Chicago.
10	A. Correct.	10	Q. And the residency was in internal medicine;
11	Q. Any others?	11	correct?
12	A. No.	12	A. Correct.
13	Q. And in addition to reviewing their testimony,	13	Q. And the fellowship was you said at
14	did you review anything else?	14	Northwestern
15	A. At that time?	15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Yes.	16	Q in hematology and oncology?
17	A. No.	17	That was according to your CV from 1983 to
18	Q. In preparing your report, did you review	18	1985?
19	anything else or just that testimony?	19	A. The fellowship was 1985 to 1988.
20	A. No. In preparing my report, I reviewed	20	Q. Ahh, okay. And so after the fellowship, when
21	various articles and resources.	21	it concluded in 1988, what did you do next?
22	Q. And are those articles and resources attached	22	A. I joined the faculty at Rush University in
23	to your report?	23	Chicago.
24	A. Yes, they are.	24	Q. In what role?
	11. 105, they are.		Z. III WIIGE TOTO:

10 (Pages 34 - 37)

	Page 38		Page 40
1	A. As a medical as a hematology/oncology	1	Q. And the invited lectures and presentations
2	attending physician.	2	A. Concerning?
3	Q. Is that still your role there?	3	Q any of them concerning NDMA or NDEA?
4	A. No. I was I was full-time there for five	4	A. No.
5	years and then went into private practice after that but	5	Q. Or Valsartan?
_	maintained my my teaching role at Rush University and	6	A. No.
6	am still an Assistant Professor of Medicine at Rush	7	
	University.	8	Q. Or the Valsartan drugs? A. Correct.
8	•	9	
9	Q. And you've been an Assistant Professor of		Q. Other than the report that the Plaintiffs'
10	Medicine at Rush since 1988?	10	attorneys asked you to draft and develop in this
11	A. Correct.	11	litigation have you ever written or presented or spoke
12	Q. What do your responsibilities at Rush entail	12	outside the litigation on NDMA, NDEA or any of the
13	now?	13	Valsartan drugs?
14	A. My responsibilities at Rush would entail	14	A. No, I haven't.
15	allowing residents and students to rotate through our	15	Q. Since the litigation began other than your
16	office to acquire clinical experience. There's been	16	report, have you written or presented or spoken on NDMA.
17	teaching roles. There's been clinical clerkships, but I	17	NDEA or any of the Valsartan drugs?
18	have had no responsibilities on the campus for a number	18	A. No, I haven't.
19	of years.	19	Q. So it's limited to this report; correct?
20	Q. When you say "allow them to rotate," what do	20	A. Yes.
21	you mean by that?	21	Q. When the Plaintiffs asked Plaintiffs'
22	A. Providing them a rotation, a clinical	22	counsel excuse me. Okay. I misspoke earlier.
23	rotation in our in our in our practice for the	23	When Plaintiffs' counsel asked you to develop
24	for the residents or or fellows that wish to have a	24	a monitoring program, did they give you any more guidance
	Page 39		Page 41
1	community oncology experience.	1	or instruction as to how to do it?
2	Q. Do you supervise them?	2	A. No.
3	A. Yes.	3	Q. What they were looking for?
4	Q. Do you teach them?	4	A. No.
5	A. Yes.	5	Q. They just said develop a program and
6	Q. What do you teach them?	6	A. They they
7	A. Teach them clinical clinical oncology.	7	MR. KERNER: Go ahead. I'm sorry.
8	For for ten years until 1995 I was assigned as	8	MS. GEMAN: I just want to caution you. You
9	the the Chairman of Oncology at NorthShore	9	can speak to any facts or assumptions provided, but I
10	University at sorry at Rush NorthShore in	10	don't I don't see Mr. Kerner is asking beyond that.
11	Skokie. That was part of my role at Rush. After I left	11	MR. KERNER: I think I heard you.
12	full-time faculty at Rush I maintained that role until	12	MS. GEMAN: Sorry.
13	the hospital was sold to NorthShore University.	13	MR. KERNER: That's okay. I know.
14	Q. Okay. Now, in looking at your CV, there are	14	THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question?
15	a bunch of publications, and I see there's some patents	15	MR. KERNER: I'm not sure that I could.
16	as well and some abstracts and invited lectures and	16	BY MR. KERNER:
17	presentations. How many of these publications dealt with	17	Q. When Plaintiffs' counsel asked you to develop
18	NDMA or NDEA?	18	a monitoring program, did they give you any instruction
19	A. None.	19	or guidance as to what they wanted?
20	Q. How about Valsartan or any of the Valsartan	20	MS. GEMAN: Objection, asked and answered.
21	drugs?	21	BY THE WITNESS:
22	A. None.	22	A. They advised me as to the the details of
23	Q. What about the abstracts?	23	the case and asked if I felt that I could present a
	A. None.	24	monitoring program for the group of patients that were
24	A. NOHE.	44	morntoring program for the group of patients that were

11 (Pages 38 - 41)

	Page 42		Page 44
1	identified as being at high risk for developing a group	1	address. One of the attorneys one of the attorneys
2	of cancers.	2	for the Plaintiff.
3	BY MR. KERNER:	3	Q. Somebody told you to address it to
4	Q. And when you said they gave you the details	4	Mr. Slater?
5	of the case, what did they tell you were the details?	5	A. Correct.
6	A. The details were that it had been established	6	Q. Do you remember who told you that?
7	by their expert reviewers and by the history of the	7	A. No.
8	litigation that the Valsartan tainted materials when	8	Q. Okay. You said a moment ago that I think
9	exposed in certain amounts to patients was considered a	9	you said a moment ago that you were asked to develop a
10	risk for the patients ultimately developing malignancies,	10	medical monitoring program, and then I think you said the
11	that these were carcinogens and then the levels that they	11	legal review allows for medical monitoring in this case.
12	were exposed to, that they were at risk. And part of	12	That's what you said; correct?
13	this kind of evaluation or legal review does allow for	13	A. I think that's what my terminology was, yes.
14	monitoring, medical monitoring in situation, and my	14	Q. Prior to this case have you ever created a
15	experience with patient care and patient patient	15	medical monitoring program?
16	review patient care would allow me to develop an	16	A. I've not developed a public medical
17	appropriate monitoring program in that situation.	17	monitoring program but I've been involved in my own
18	Q. Okay. You said and I don't want to	18	patient care of of developing monitoring programs.
19	misstate your testimony. I'm trying to remember what you	19	Q. What do those monitoring programs consist of?
20	just said that their expert reviewers established that	20	And what do you mean by monitoring programs for your
21	Valsartan was considered an increased risk. Did you do	21	patients?
22	any independent analysis as to Valsartan or NDMA other	22	A. So to get into detail, my experience in my
23	than what their other experts had established?	23	practice includes patients that have high risk of
24	A. So my understanding, it wasn't Valsartan that	24	developing cancer usually because of genetic
	Page 43		Page 45
1	was putting the patients at risk. It was the Valsartan	1	abnormalities such as BRCA gene or Lynch syndrome. I
2	that was manufactured in a way that had been tainted with	2	follow patients and families of patients that haven't
1 2	these dangerous substances. I did not do independent		
3		3	developed cancer that but do carry these genetic
4	review. That's not what I was asked to do. I was asked	4	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies.
4 5	to just develop a monitoring program.	4 5	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that?
4	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't	4 5 6	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation.
4 5 6 7	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct?	4 5 6 7	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me?
4 5 6 7 8	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct.	4 5 6 7 8	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch
4 5 6 7 8 9	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other	4 5 6 7 8 9	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other experts for their analysis of any carcinogenic effect of the, as I think you put it, the tainted Valsartan;	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to gastrointestinal malignancies, I will follow the patients twice a year. The ones that do not have cancer, have not
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other experts for their analysis of any carcinogenic effect of the, as I think you put it, the tainted Valsartan; correct?	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to gastrointestinal malignancies, I will follow the patients twice a year. The ones that do not have cancer, have not developed cancer we'll follow them twice a year with
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other experts for their analysis of any carcinogenic effect of the, as I think you put it, the tainted Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Let's get to what we're going to mark	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to gastrointestinal malignancies, I will follow the patients twice a year. The ones that do not have cancer, have not developed cancer we'll follow them twice a year with clinical exam, routine exams that include physical exam, history and basic blood analysis. I will assure that
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other experts for their analysis of any carcinogenic effect of the, as I think you put it, the tainted Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Let's get to what we're going to mark as Exhibit 3.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to gastrointestinal malignancies, I will follow the patients twice a year. The ones that do not have cancer, have not developed cancer we'll follow them twice a year with clinical exam, routine exams that include physical exam, history and basic blood analysis. I will assure that they're getting annual colonoscopies because of the high
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other experts for their analysis of any carcinogenic effect of the, as I think you put it, the tainted Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Let's get to what we're going to mark as Exhibit 3. (Exhibit No. 3 marked as requested.)	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to gastrointestinal malignancies, I will follow the patients twice a year. The ones that do not have cancer, have not developed cancer we'll follow them twice a year with clinical exam, routine exams that include physical exam, history and basic blood analysis. I will assure that they're getting annual colonoscopies because of the high risk of developing polyposis and ultimately gastrointest colonic carcinoma. I will also follow
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other experts for their analysis of any carcinogenic effect of the, as I think you put it, the tainted Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Let's get to what we're going to mark as Exhibit 3. (Exhibit No. 3 marked as requested.) The Zoom folks be aware of that as well. Okay. Doctor, can you tell me what Exhibit 3	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to gastrointestinal malignancies, I will follow the patients twice a year. The ones that do not have cancer, have not developed cancer we'll follow them twice a year with clinical exam, routine exams that include physical exam, history and basic blood analysis. I will assure that they're getting annual colonoscopies because of the high risk of developing polyposis and ultimately gastrointest colonic carcinoma. I will also follow them for development of uterine cancer by referring them to gynecologist by ordering radiographic studies such as
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other experts for their analysis of any carcinogenic effect of the, as I think you put it, the tainted Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Let's get to what we're going to mark as Exhibit 3. (Exhibit No. 3 marked as requested.) The Zoom folks be aware of that as well. Okay. Doctor, can you tell me what Exhibit 3 is?	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to gastrointestinal malignancies, I will follow the patients twice a year. The ones that do not have cancer, have not developed cancer we'll follow them twice a year with clinical exam, routine exams that include physical exam, history and basic blood analysis. I will assure that they're getting annual colonoscopies because of the high risk of developing polyposis and ultimately gastrointest colonic carcinoma. I will also follow them for development of uterine cancer by referring them to gynecologist by ordering radiographic studies such as ultrasounds, occasionally CAT scans.
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other experts for their analysis of any carcinogenic effect of the, as I think you put it, the tainted Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Let's get to what we're going to mark as Exhibit 3. (Exhibit No. 3 marked as requested.) The Zoom folks be aware of that as well. Okay. Doctor, can you tell me what Exhibit 3 is? A. This was the report that I provided to the to to Mr. Slater and the other attorneys.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to gastrointestinal malignancies, I will follow the patients twice a year. The ones that do not have cancer, have not developed cancer we'll follow them twice a year with clinical exam, routine exams that include physical exam, history and basic blood analysis. I will assure that they're getting annual colonoscopies because of the high risk of developing polyposis and ultimately gastrointest colonic carcinoma. I will also follow them for development of uterine cancer by referring them to gynecologist by ordering radiographic studies such as ultrasounds, occasionally CAT scans. Q. Let me interrupt you for one second, sir. For Lynch syndrome, one of the things you just said I
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	to just develop a monitoring program. Q. Okay. And and to your point, you don't have any criticism of the drug Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you're relying on the Plaintiffs' other experts for their analysis of any carcinogenic effect of the, as I think you put it, the tainted Valsartan; correct? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Let's get to what we're going to mark as Exhibit 3. (Exhibit No. 3 marked as requested.) The Zoom folks be aware of that as well. Okay. Doctor, can you tell me what Exhibit 3 is? A. This was the report that I provided to the	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	abnormalities and monitor them for malignancies. Q. How do you do that? A. Various ways depending on the situation. Q. Can you explain that to me? A. Certainly. In for example, in Lynch syndrome which is genetic abnormality that predisposes to gastrointestinal malignancies, I will follow the patients twice a year. The ones that do not have cancer, have not developed cancer we'll follow them twice a year with clinical exam, routine exams that include physical exam, history and basic blood analysis. I will assure that they're getting annual colonoscopies because of the high risk of developing polyposis and ultimately gastrointest colonic carcinoma. I will also follow them for development of uterine cancer by referring them to gynecologist by ordering radiographic studies such as ultrasounds, occasionally CAT scans. Q. Let me interrupt you for one second, sir.

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	Page 46		Page 48
1	A. Correct.	1	Q. So you don't know if it's a national
2	Q correct?	2	statistic or a worldwide statistic? It's just a Kaplan
3	Do you have all of your patients who are	3	statistic of less than .1 percent of perforated colons?
4	is it are they do they have Lynch syndrome or are	4	A. As I said, I was guessing it was either 1
5	they susceptible to Lynch syndrome?	5	percent or maybe even .1 percent. I was not opining as
6	A. No. These are patients	6	to the exact statistic. I know that there's literature
7	MS. GEMAN: I just want to	7	that could answer that question.
8	BY THE WITNESS:	8	Q. So to be fair, as you sit here right now, you
9	A with	9	don't really know how many what the percentage is of
10	MS. GEMAN: I just want to object. The	10	colonoscopy patients who have perforated colons during
11	witness was not done answering the previous question, so	11	the procedure?
12	I just want to make sure the record's clear that that	12	A. I know it's very rare.
13	wasn't an answer a complete answer.	13	Q. But you don't know what you mean by "very
14	MR. KERNER: Sure, and we'll come back to that	14	rare"?
15	in a second. I appreciate that.	15	MS. GEMAN: Objection.
16	MS. GEMAN: Yeah.	16	BY MR. KERNER:
17	BY MR. KERNER:	17	Q. What do you mean by "very rare?"
18	Q. Lynch syndrome.	18	A. I've taken care of over 1,000 patients that
19	A. Thank you. Patients that have identified	19	have had colonoscopies, probably more like 3,000 patients
20	Lynch syndrome, it's recommended that they get annual	20	in my career that have had colonoscopies and I've seen 2
21	colonoscopies.	21	perforations.
22	Q. Are there patients who perhaps for other	22	Q. But, again, as a good doctor who cares about
23	reasons, whether it's other history or comorbidities or	23	his patients, you consider that as to whether a patient
24	something, might not be might not be appropriate to	24	should have an annual colonoscopy; correct?
1			
	Page 47		Page 49
1	Page 47 have an annual colonoscopy?	1	Page 49 A. Could you repeat that? I just got stopped at
1 2	Page 47 have an annual colonoscopy? A. Yes.	1 2	A. Could you repeat that? I just got stopped at
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13 (Pages 46 - 49)

	Page 50		Page 52
1	Q. And in your medical judgment, as a treating	1	A. Well, of course, the patient.
2	physician of those patients, you make the recommendation	2	Q. What do you look at with respect to the
3	one way or the other; correct?	3	patient?
4	A. Correct.	4	A. This is when deciding on treatment for the
5	Q. One of the things I think you said is that	5	patient?
6	I'll let you finish taking your notes.	6	Q. Yes.
7	A. I was saying you said I was a good doctor.	7	A. The the details of the patient's specific
8	Sorry.	8	situation, the disease itself, of course, the performance
9	Q. One of the things I think you said with	9	status of the patient which is a measure of how
10	respect to Lynch syndrome is that it is recommended that	10	functional and how sick they are, the comorbidities,
11	they have annual colonoscopies?	11	patient's desires themselves.
12	A. Correct.	12	Q. Family history?
13	Q. By whom?	13	A. In deciding on treatment, usually not.
14	A. By I believe a number of agencies. The NCCN	14	Q. Would you take family history into account in
15	has it in their guidelines.	15	determining whether a certain procedure is appropriate
16	Q. What's the NCCN?	16	and may be more likely to be appropriate because of
17	A. The NCCN is the National I knew you were	17	family history?
18	going to ask me this. I can't remember what it stands	18	A. Could you explain that question?
19	for. It's a it's a it's an organization that's	19	Q. Sure. For colonoscopy would you be more
20	that reviews every malignancy class and has experts from	20	likely to think a colonoscopy is appropriate annually
21	around the country and even around the world will meet	21	because they have Lynch syndrome?
22	regularly and create algorithms for how many conditions	22	A. Yes. I already mentioned that Lynch
23	are treated but also for screening and for and for	23	Q. Right.
24	monitoring.	24	A syndrome, but Lynch syndrome, although
24	momtoring.		
24			
1	Page 51	1	Page 53
	Page 51		
1	Page 51 Q. Is it the National Comprehensive Cancer	1	Page 53 it's linked to family history, it's specific to that
1 2	Page 51 Q. Is it the National Comprehensive Cancer Network? A. That's it. Thank you.	1 2	Page 53 it's linked to family history, it's specific to that patient because they've been diagnosed with carrying the
1 2 3	Page 51 Q. Is it the National Comprehensive Cancer Network? A. That's it. Thank you.	1 2 3	Page 53 it's linked to family history, it's specific to that patient because they've been diagnosed with carrying the gene.
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14 (Pages 50 - 53)

24 treatments or are anticipating going through treatments,

Q. What about the patient him or herself?

24

1	Page 54	1	Page 56 cancer recurrence." We've talked a little bit about that
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	one of the ways to quantitate how the patient is doing is using a a table, a gauge based on a number of factors	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	already; correct?
3	to determine how fit they are. There's two accepted	3	A. Yes.
4	methods. One is called the ECOG, Eastern Cooperative	4	Q. Anything about the screening programs that
5	Oncology Group Performance Status, and the other is the	5	you said you designed for your patients that you haven't
6	Karnofsky Performance Status. We usually use the ECOG		told us yet?
7	criteria. It's pretty straightforward. It's from zero	7	MS. GEMAN: Objection.
8	to four. Zero is somebody that's totally asymptomatic	8	BY THE WITNESS:
9	and performing their normal day-to-day activities. One	9	A. We didn't talk about patients that have been
10	is somebody that's functional and doing everything but	10	treated for cancer, and so they're in a unique group
11	probably at better than 50 percent of their normal	11	that's going to be monitored a little differently than a
12	activities. Two is two and three and four are then	12	healthy person that walks in that needs to be evaluated
13	progressively worse, with four being near death.	13	with cancer.
14	Q. And so that will help guide you with the	14	BY MR. KERNER:
15	treatment that you're going to provide for the patient;	15	Q. And that's where you're talking about cancer
16	correct?	16	recurrence; correct?
17	A. Correct.	17	A. Correct.
18	Q. One of the things?	18	Q. So tell me what the difference is in your
19	A. Correct.	19	view with a patient who you're screening for a risk of
20	Q. And is that something that NCCN also it's	20	cancer versus a cancer recurrence. Because I would
21	also part of their guidelines?	21	assume, I shouldn't, but that somebody you're treating
22	A. I'm not exactly sure how how they would	22	for cancer recurrence you might be a little bit more
23	use it in their guidelines. I believe they do. I think	23	aggressive in terms of your in terms of your
24	there's many studies suggesting that someone that is a	24	screening?
	Page 55		Page 57
1	performance status of three or worse is not likely to	1	A. I'm not sure what aggressive
2	benefit from some of the aggressive treatments we might	2	Q. Strike that.
3	otherwise use that's been established. Although a lot of	3	A means. From where?
4	that's changing because of new therapies that have come	4	Q. Tell me tell me how your screening is different for patients at high risk for cancer versus
5	out that are even appropriate for very ill patients. Q. Okay. Let's take a look at your report.	5	patients with cancer recurrence.
7	A. Okay.	7	A. All of the patients will receive general
8	Q. And we've marked that as Exhibit 3.	8	evaluation. By that I mean history, a physical exam,
9	You want to get that back up for the Zoom?	9	basic laboratory studies. Patients with specific
10	Okay. Did you draft this report?	10	conditions will have blood tests that are designed
11	A. Yes.	11	specifically for that cancer. For example, ovarian
12	Q. Did Plaintiffs' counsel provide any input in	12	cancer with a tumor marker called CA125 or pancreatic
13	the report?	13	cancer with a tumor marker called CA929, I won't do that
14	A. Only typographically.	14	on a patient who didn't have the history of pancreatic
15	Q. And you mean literally typos	15	cancer necessarily.
16	A. Correct.	16	Q. Why not?
17	Q if there were errors? That's it?	17	A. Because that test is designed specifically
18	A. Yeah.	18	to to detect pancreatic cancer recurrence.
19	Q. Nothing else?	19	Q. Okay.
1		100	

15 (Pages 54 - 57)

A. The other thing might be, as you alluded to,

more aggressive procedures, so that might include doing

CAT scans more frequently. Somebody that's had lung

cancer that's been treated that had surgery but is high

risk for recurrence will get CAT scans frequently.

20

21

23

24

A. I don't believe so, no.

Okay. Let's go -- in the first paragraph,

"designed screening programs for the patient I treat and

frequently monitor patients at high risk for cancer or

"Expert Background Qualifications," you mention that you 22

20

21

22

23

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	Page 58		Page 60
1	Q. What do you mean "frequently"?	1	or could be many different types, there's going to be
2	A. I mean depending on where they are from their	2	general screening protocols that I'll provide. An
3	treatment and what their situation is and what their	3	example would be someone with tobacco exposure's not just
4	symptoms are. It could be it could be every three	4	at risk for one cancer, so it would be a number of of
5	months, every four months, every six months, every year.	5	procedures that are done to monitor them.
6	It's not set in stone. It depends on the patient.	6	MR. KERNER: Okay. Let's take a five-minute
7	Q. And that would be true for patients who you	7	break if we can. We've been at it a little over an hour.
8	believe are at high risk for cancer. It depends on the	8	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is now 10:21 a.m.
9	patient in terms of what the screening will be; correct?	9	This is the end of media three. We're off the record.
10	A. Well, not necessarily. Patients that are at	10	(WHEREUPON, a break was
11	high risk for cancer that have no other symptoms or	11	taken.)
12	problems I will have a specific general monitoring scheme	12	The time is now 10:39 a.m. This is the
13	in mind which is exactly what this is all about. While	13	beginning of media four. We're back on the record.
14	as patients that have had a specific problem or have a	14	BY MR. KERNER:
15	symptom will necessitate getting additional testing done.	15	Q. Okay, Doctor. A few more questions
16	Q. Okay. So there are at least in this first	16	obviously.
17	section of your report, there are screening programs for	17	We're talking about paragraph 1 in your
18	patients at high risk for cancer and for cancer	18	report, and I want to talk about your practice. You
19	recurrence. Do you make any other distinctions between	19	mentioned that you designed screening programs for
20	asymptomatic or symptomatic patients or patients with	20	certain patients. I think you testified that you have
21	specific exposures?	21	designed screening programs for patients with genetic
22	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	22	predisposition such as BRCA or Lynch syndrome; is that
23	BY THE WITNESS:	23	correct?
24	A. I'm not sure I understand the question.	24	A. Correct.
	Page 59		Page 61
1	Page 59	1	Page 61 Q. And also I think you said for heavy smokers?
1 2	Page 59 BY MR. KERNER:	1 2	-
			Q. And also I think you said for heavy smokers?
2	BY MR. KERNER:	2	Q. And also I think you said for heavy smokers? Did you say that? Do you design screening programs for
2 3	BY MR. KERNER: Q. Okay. In your practice, when you're	2 3	Q. And also I think you said for heavy smokers? Did you say that? Do you design screening programs for patients of yours that are heavy smokers?
2 3 4	BY MR. KERNER: Q. Okay. In your practice, when you're screening your patients, do you make any distinctions if	2 3 4	Q. And also I think you said for heavy smokers? Did you say that? Do you design screening programs for patients of yours that are heavy smokers? A. I follow guidelines for patients that have
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24 there have been unknown mutations that may put those

a high risk of developing malignancies, that could be one

24

1	Page 62	1	Page 64
1	patients at risk, I will create a more intense screening	1	duration of use." What is that assumption based on?
2	program for that group of patients than for somebody that	2	A. Based on the information I was provided by
3	didn't have any of that history.	3	counsel.
4	Q. Any other categories?	4	Q. What information was that?
5	A. Not that I can think of.	5	A. Information we've already discussed. It was
6	Q. Okay. Scroll down to or move down to the	6	the reports of their experts.
7	next paragraph. You say you're compensated for this	7	Q. So that assumption in Section 2 is based on
8	matter at an hourly rate. What is your hourly rate?	8	the reports of their experts; correct?
9	A. My hourly rate for reviewing records is \$500	9	A. Correct.
10	per hour. For deposition or courtroom testimony it's	10	Q. Anything else?
11	\$600 per hour.	11	A. No.
12	Q. So you're getting paid \$600 an hour to be	12	Q. Okay. And you also assume "that the medical
13	here today?	13	monitoring fund/program to be established can be
14	A. I believe so, yes.	14	efficiently administered to ensure that people will only
15	Q. Are you confirming that? Is that what you're	15	receive funding for appropriate tests or intervention."
16	doing now?	16	What is that based on?
17	A. No.	17	A. So my charge was to create a medical
18	Q. What are you looking at is that your	18	monitoring program for a class of patients. When I put
19	report?	19	that together, I have no knowledge as to how how these
20	A. That's the my my report.	20	types of things are funded or or arranged
21	Q. Okay. You also state in that paragraph that	21	logistically. I just know that what medically makes
22	the opinions you "state in this report are stated within	22	sense and that's what I put together in my report.
23	a reasonable degree of professional certainty." What	23 24	MR. KERNER: Could you read that answer back, please.
24	does that mean?		Diease
		27	
	Page 63		Page 65
1	MS. GEMAN: You can take the time you need to	1	Page 65 (Requested portion of the
2	MS. GEMAN: You can take the time you need to look at the language.	1 2	Page 65 (Requested portion of the record read.)
2 3	MS. GEMAN: You can take the time you need to look at the language. BY THE WITNESS:	1 2 3	Page 65 (Requested portion of the record read.) BY MR. KERNER:
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MS. GEMAN: You can take the time you need to look at the language. BY THE WITNESS: A. I think that's going to be true of any opinions I have about anything. Nothing is set in stone. It's going to be within what I consider what's considered reasonable based on my profession. BY MR. KERNER: Q. Tell me what you mean by "professional certainty." A. In other words, based on my medical expertise rather than just assumptions, lay assumptions. Q. Is professional certainty different than medical certainty? A. Probably not. Q. Did someone tell you to use that phrase? A. No. Q. Have you ever used it before? A. I can't I can't recall. Q. If you go to the top of the next page, you say that in forming your opinions you've "assumed that the people who took the Valsartan in question can be	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 65 (Requested portion of the record read.) BY MR. KERNER: Q. And when you say "what medically makes sense," is that based on your review of the reports from Plaintiffs' experts? A. No. What medically makes sense is based on my my development of what I consider to be appropriate screening for the patients that are at risk. Q. And what you consider to be appropriate for screening is based on what? A. Is based on my understanding of the diseases and my review of the literature as outlined. Q. I'm sorry. I didn't hear it. A. As outlined in my report. Q. What about any of the guidelines that are the NCCN guidelines, was that something you considered? A. Yes. Q. Does your screening program here vary from the NCCN guidelines? A. The NCCN guidelines don't specifically outline the screening program especially for this
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	Page 66		Page 68
1	Q. In paragraph 3, "Background," you say: "It's	1	BY THE WITNESS:
2	been established that Valsartan API manufactured by	2	A. Yes.
3	certain manufacturers here and sold to other companies	3	BY MR. KERNER:
4	was contaminated with carcinogens, NDMA and NDEA." Do	4	Q. What's your basis for that opinion?
5	you see that?	5	A. My basis for the opinion is the evidence
6	A. Yes.	6	provided that suggests that these cancers are at
7	O. And who established that?	7	increased risk of patients that have had exposure to that
			carcinogen and the levels they had exposure to, so they
8	A. I don't know who established that. I know	8	
9	that it's been established based on the on the reports	^	deserve to be monitored for those.
10	that I was given.	10	Q. And again that's based on the four
11	Q. Okay. Anything else based on anything	11	Plaintiffs' experts that you referred to?
12	else or just the reports that you were given?	12	A. Correct.
13	A. Just on the reports that I was given.	13	Q. Is there potential for some of the proposed
14	Q. Okay. Now, a little further down in	14	class members to be excluded from the screening for one
15	paragraph 3 you mention that you constructed a monitoring	15	or more of the nine cancers that you outlined?
16	protocol. The first thing you did was identify certain	16	MS. GEMAN: Objection to the extent it calls
17	cancers; correct?	17	for a legal conclusion.
18	A. Correct.	18	BY THE WITNESS:
19	Q. And you did that based on the review of four	19	A. Could you repeat the question?
20	Plaintiffs' experts; correct?	20	BY MR. KERNER:
21	A. Correct.	21	Q. Sure. Is there a potential for some of these
22	Q. So how did you do that? Explain how you did	22	proposed class members to be excluded from screening, to
23	that, please.	23	not be screened for one or more of the nine cancers you
24	A. Explain how I did what?	24	outlined?
	Page 67		Page 69
1	Q. How you identified you said: "The	1	MS. GEMAN: Same objection.
2	following cancers merit monitoring." You reviewed the	2	BY THE WITNESS:
3	reports of these four experts, and what led you to	3	A. I don't understand I don't understand the
4	conclude that these nine cancers merited monitoring?	4	question.
5	A. These nine cancers were identified as those	5	BY MR. KERNER:
6	that were at higher risk based on the exposure to NDMA	6	Q. Do you think there are any circumstances
7	and NDEA.	7	where any of the potential class members wouldn't need to
8	Q. By the experts that you relied on; correct?	8	be screened for all nine of these cancers?
9	A. Correct.	9	MS. GEMAN: Objection.
10	Q. Did you consider any other cancers?	10	BY THE WITNESS:
11	A. No.	11	A. I think the basic screening is necessary for
12	Q. So is it your opinion, Doctor, that every	12	every patient. I think individual patients would then
13	proposed medical monitoring class member be screened fo	l	behoove us to look at different things based on that
14	each of these nine cancers?	14	patient, but the basic screening should be true for every
15	A. The screening program that I outlined would	15	patient.
16	cover those nine cancers, nine classes of cancers.	16	Q. Let's explore that. What would you look at
17	Q. I understand that. We'll get to that	17	with respect to individual patients?
18	actually, but is it your testimony and is it your opinion	18	MS. GEMAN: Objection.
	that all class members, proposed class members be	19	BY THE WITNESS:
19	screened for all of the nine cancers?	20	
20 21			A. You mean above and beyond the screening
1 Z I	A. Yes.	21	program that's outlined?
22	Q. Every single class member should be screened	22	MR. KERNER: Can you just read back his last
	Q. Every single class member should be screened for all nine cancers? MS. GEMAN: Objection, asked and answered.	22 23 24	answer, please.

18 (Pages 66 - 69)

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	Page 70		Page 72
1	(Requested portion of the	1	recommend PSA?
2	record read.)	2	A. Yes.
3	BY MR. KERNER:	3	Q. What if they're 85 years old?
4	Q. Okay, Doctor. You said it would behoove us	4	A. Depends on the clinical status of the
5	to look at different things for different patients. What	5	patient. If they're 85 and fit with a good performance
6	things would you look at?	6	status, yes.
7	A. Well, I think I mentioned in my report if	7	Q. Are there any male patients that you would
8	somebody was a heavy smoker I may focus also on disease	s 8	not recommend a PSA for?
9	associated with tobacco as I would do anyway even if they	9	A. Patient that declined to have it. Someone
10	hadn't had this exposure, but this exposure may increase	10	that's had a No, strike that. I I can't think of
11	the risks that they have based on their own history, but	11	any other specific situations where I would not do PSA
12	yet everybody deserves at least the basic screening	12	unless there as we mentioned someone, that was
13	whatever their own history is. But any doctor's gonna	13	suffering from other medical conditions that would not
14	look at a patient's individual problem. Someone has a	14	allow for expectation of longevity.
15	pain in his arm, he's going to look at the arm.	15	Q. What's the basis for performing a PSA on an
16	Q. Sure. And different patients might require	16	80-year old man? What's the data or the support for
17	different screening?	17	that?
18	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	18	A. Since there's no data on patients that are 80
19	BY THE WITNESS:	19	exposed to these carcinogens and since I have seen as
20	A. No. Different patients may require	20	others have elderly patients who have developed very
21	additional testing to the basic screening.	21	aggressive prostate cancer and if caught early could
22	BY MR. KERNER:	22	be could be given the chance not to have to suffer
23	Q. Is there any reason or could there be	23	from progressive metastatic disease, I would recommend
24	Strike that.	24	doing PSA even in those patients because of the unique
	P 71		
	Page 71		Page 73
1	Would there be any reason that you can think	1	situation where they've been exposed to these
2	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything	2	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens.
2 3	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't	2 3	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year
2 3 4	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For	2 3 4	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man?
2 3 4 5	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five	2 3 4 5	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes.
2 3 4 5 6	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five years for someone who had a prior perforation?	2 3 4 5 6	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes. Q. Okay. Are there any risks to the screening
2 3 4 5 6 7	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five years for someone who had a prior perforation? MS. GEMAN: Objection.	2 3 4 5 6 7	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes. Q. Okay. Are there any risks to the screening procedures that you're proposing?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five years for someone who had a prior perforation? MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes. Q. Okay. Are there any risks to the screening procedures that you're proposing? A. There are risks
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five years for someone who had a prior perforation? MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. Well, as discussed before, a patient that's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes. Q. Okay. Are there any risks to the screening procedures that you're proposing? A. There are risks MS. GEMAN: Objection.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five years for someone who had a prior perforation? MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. Well, as discussed before, a patient that's had a comorbidity or a problem related to a test would not be offered that test.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes. Q. Okay. Are there any risks to the screening procedures that you're proposing? A. There are risks MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. There are risks to everything. A blood draw,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five years for someone who had a prior perforation? MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. Well, as discussed before, a patient that's had a comorbidity or a problem related to a test would not be offered that test. BY MR. KERNER:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes. Q. Okay. Are there any risks to the screening procedures that you're proposing? A. There are risks MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. There are risks to everything. A blood draw, the needle could break off, you could get infection, you
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five years for someone who had a prior perforation? MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. Well, as discussed before, a patient that's had a comorbidity or a problem related to a test would not be offered that test. BY MR. KERNER: Q. Sure. Okay. And say, for instance, giving another example, you list prostate cancer here in number 6. What's the appropriate screening that you propose for prostate cancer? A. Well, first I would limit it to males. Q. Okay. A. The appropriate screening for prostate cancer would include a history to determine if there's any	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes. Q. Okay. Are there any risks to the screening procedures that you're proposing? A. There are risks MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. There are risks to everything. A blood draw, the needle could break off, you could get infection, you could have pain. Most of the things I'm recommending are within the limits of accepted risk for general population. BY MR. KERNER: Q. Are the risks the same for all individuals? A. No, of course not. Q. Why not? A. Because someone that's had a perforation from
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five years for someone who had a prior perforation? MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. Well, as discussed before, a patient that's had a comorbidity or a problem related to a test would not be offered that test. BY MR. KERNER: Q. Sure. Okay. And say, for instance, giving another example, you list prostate cancer here in number 6. What's the appropriate screening that you propose for prostate cancer? A. Well, first I would limit it to males. Q. Okay. A. The appropriate screening for prostate cancer would include a history to determine if there's any urinary symptoms, would include a physical examination which would include prostate exam as part of a regular	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes. Q. Okay. Are there any risks to the screening procedures that you're proposing? A. There are risks MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. There are risks to everything. A blood draw, the needle could break off, you could get infection, you could have pain. Most of the things I'm recommending are within the limits of accepted risk for general population. BY MR. KERNER: Q. Are the risks the same for all individuals? A. No, of course not. Q. Why not? A. Because someone that's had a perforation from a colonoscopy may be at risk for that happening again. Someone that has other conditions of the colon which you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Would there be any reason that you can think of based on medical history or comorbidities or anything like that for an individual patient where you wouldn't conduct the same screening for that patient? For example, would you recommend a colonoscopy every five years for someone who had a prior perforation? MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. Well, as discussed before, a patient that's had a comorbidity or a problem related to a test would not be offered that test. BY MR. KERNER: Q. Sure. Okay. And say, for instance, giving another example, you list prostate cancer here in number 6. What's the appropriate screening that you propose for prostate cancer? A. Well, first I would limit it to males. Q. Okay. A. The appropriate screening for prostate cancer would include a history to determine if there's any urinary symptoms, would include a physical examination	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	situation where they've been exposed to these carcinogens. Q. So you'd recommend a PSA for a fit 90-year old man? A. Most likely, yes. Q. Okay. Are there any risks to the screening procedures that you're proposing? A. There are risks MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS: A. There are risks to everything. A blood draw, the needle could break off, you could get infection, you could have pain. Most of the things I'm recommending are within the limits of accepted risk for general population. BY MR. KERNER: Q. Are the risks the same for all individuals? A. No, of course not. Q. Why not? A. Because someone that's had a perforation from a colonoscopy may be at risk for that happening again.

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1 the screening. So, of course, every person has to be 2 evaluated individually, 3 Q. Okay. Are there cases where the risks will 4 outweigh the benefits? 5 A. We've already alluded to some of those, yes. 6 Q. And the answer's yes? 7 A. Yes. 8 Q. In paragraph 4 you talk about in conducting 9 the analysis you "assumed the Plaintiffs' experts are 10 correct that the levels, dosage and duration of use 11 were/are sufficient to increase one's risk of certain 12 cancers and to cause or contribute to causing cancers in 13 users," and you prepared this report consistent with 14 those assumptions. And you're relying on those 15 assumptions for your opinions in this report; correct? 16 A. Correct. 17 Q. In the next paragraph you say: "In order to 18 qualify for medical monitoring, class members must have 19 ingested a cumulative amount of NDMA from both the Valsartan pill and their diet and they've reached the 12 lifetime cumulative exposures associated with 12 statistically significant increased risks in dietary and 13 and NDEA. 14 Q. Is that a term that you've used in your 15 medical practice over the years? 16 Q. What is lifetime cumulative exposure by ve had to NDMA 18 and NDEA. 19 exposure to tobacco, exposure to certain chemotherapeutic 10 drugs where the cumulative exposure. 21 A. Tve used that in regards to many things 22 exposure to tobacco, exposure to certain chemotherapeutic 23 drugs where the cumulative exposure. 24 A. Tve used that in regards to many things 25 exposure to tobacco, exposure to certain chemotherapeutic 26 drugs where the cumulative exposure. 27 Q. What shate term all the time. 28 A. Tve used that in regards to many things 29 exposure to tobacco, exposure to certain chemotherapeutic 29 drugs drug drug drug called Adriamycin. Your whole 21 lifeyou're at certain risk if you've had cumulative 29 exposure, so yes, I use that term all the time. 21 lifeyou're at certain risk if you've had cumulative 29 cyposure, so yes, I use that term all the time. 20 Q. Are you familiar with the term life		Page 74		Page 76
Q. Okay. Are there cases where the risks will doutweigh the benefits? A. We've already alluded to some of those, yes. A. We've already alluded to some of those, yes. Q. And the answer's yes? A. Yes. Q. In paragraph 4 you talk about in conducting go the analysis you "assumed the Plaintiffs' experts are correct that the levels, dosage and duration of use literature and to cause or contribute to causing cancers in cancers and to cause or contribute to causing cancers in laterature and you prepared this report consistent with those assumptions. And you're relying on those that those assumptions. And you're relying on those cancers and to cause or contribute to causing cancers in laterature and you prepared this report; correct? A. Correct. C. In the next paragraph you say: "In order to liquality for medical monitoring, class members must have lipingested a cumulative amount of NDMA from both the Valsartan pills and their diet and they've reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they've reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they ve reached the Valsartan pills and their diet and they very the ver	1		1	-
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18 qualify for medical monitoring, class members must have 19 ingested a cumulative amount of NDMA from both the 20 Valsartan pills and their diet and they've reached the 21 lifetime cumulative exposures associated with 22 statistically significant increased risks in dietary and 23 other studies." Did I read that correctly? 24 A. Yes. 24 exposures." Do you see that? Page 75 Q. What is lifetime cumulative exposure they've had to NDMA 3 and NDEA. 3 and NDEA. 4 Q. Is that a term that you've used in your 5 medical practice over the years? 4 A. What's that? 4 Q. Lifetime cumulative exposure. 5 A. I've used that in regards to many things 9 exposure to tobacco, exposure to certain chemotherapeutic 10 drugs where the cumulative toxicity has to do with 11 lifetime exposure, a drug called Adriamycin. Your whole 12 life you're at certain risk if you've had cumulative 13 exposure, so yes, I use that term all the time. 14 Q. Are you familiar with the term lifetime 14 Page 3 A. Can you repeat that, please. 20 Q. Sure. I'm sorry. In that same paragraph, 21 you talk about that "the class member must have ingested 22 a cumulative amount of NDMA from both the Valsartan pill 22 a cumulative amount of NDMA from both the Valsartan pill 22 a cumulative amount of NDMA from both the Valsartan pill 22 a cumulative amount of NDMA from both the Valsartan pill 22 a cumulative amount of NDMA from both the Valsartan pill 23 and their diet that they've reached lifetime cumulative exposure. Page 75 Page 75 A. I do. Q. Is NDMA something that you can be expose a from your diet? A. I believe that the nitrosamine the nitrosamines you're exposed to in in certain food types. Page 75 and their diet that they've reached lifetime cumulative exposure. Page 75 Page 75 Q. Is NDMA something that you can be expose from your diet? A. I believe that the nitrosamine the nitrosamines you're exposed to in in certain food types. Page 75 and their diet that they've reached lifetime cumulative exposure. Page 75 Q. What food types? A. Prep	16	A. Correct.	16	NDMA from both the Valsartan pills and their diet reached
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13 Cumulative uneshold: 13 that.	15	cumulative threshold?	15	that.
				How can you tell whether the level of NDMA is
17 mean am I 17 from the Valsartan pill or your diet?				-
Q. So you know what it means. What does it mean 18 A. I don't I don't know that you can tell.				
				0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
20 A. Could you repeat the question? 20 A. Yes.	20	-	20	
21 Q. Lifetime cumulative threshold. 21 Q. What is that?			21	Q. What is that?
22 A. My assumption is that that means that when 22 A. NDMA that's just present in the body.	22	A. My assumption is that that means that when	22	A. NDMA that's just present in the body.
23 someone's reached a certain level of exposure like with 23 Q. You don't mention that in your report?	23	someone's reached a certain level of exposure like with	23	Q. You don't mention that in your report?
24 radiation exposure, like with the drugs, like with these 24 A. No.	1 ~ .	radiation exposure, like with the drugs, like with these	24	A. No.

20 (Pages 74 - 77)

	Page 78		Page 80
1	Q. Is indigenous NDMA, can that be part of a	1	reasonable degree of medical certainty that there exists
2	lifetime cumulative exposure?	2	diagnostic tests that can mitigate the risks of
3	A. Yes.	3	developing cancer faced by the class of people because of
4	Q. So it's the Valsartan pill, it's your diet	4	their exposure to contaminated Valsartan who have a level
5	and it's the indigenous NDMA; correct	5	of exposure equal to the LTC and this program" meaning
6	A. Correct.	6	your program; correct?
7	MS. GEMAN: Objection, vague.	7	A. Yes.
8	BY MR. KERNER:	8	Q. " is different than the one that would have
9	Q that are all that all can be part of	9	been prescribed in the absence of that particular
10	lifetime cumulative exposure as you used that term here	10	exposure and increased risk." Did I read that correctly?
11	in your report; correct?	11	A. Yes.
12	A. Correct.	12	Q. So a few things I want to talk to you about
13	Q. And am I correct that there's no way to	13	in that sentence. You hold an opinion to a reasonable
14	identify what percentage of NDMA comes from which	14	degree of medical certainty that there are diagnostic
15	factor the Valsartan pill, the diet or the indigenous	15	tests that mitigate the risk of developing cancer;
16	NDMA?	16	correct?
17	A. I think and my understanding of the experts'	17	A. Correct.
18	evaluation is that the amount of NDMA found in the vast	18	Q. Now, you don't mean that there are tests that
19	majority of people from indigenous or naturally occurring	19	can prevent you from developing cancer, do you?
20	substances is quite lower than from a toxic the toxic	20	A. There are.
21	levels that were found in the product that we're	21	Q. What are they?
22	discussing, so	22	A. Colonoscopy, for example.
23	Q. What sorry.	23	Q. Any others?
24	A it's unlikely that somebody would have	24	A. Repeat can you repeat the question?
	Page 79		Page 81
1	just from those other things enough exposure, enough	1	MR. KERNER: Can you read it back, please.
2	levels to render them at significant risk. While there's	2	(Requested portion of the
3	so much more exposure from the tainted Valsartan, that	3	record read.)
4	it's it makes it a much more important issue.	4	BY THE WITNESS:
5	Q. What's your basis for that statement?	5	A. Yes. Upper endoscopy, detection of Barrett's
6	A. The experts' review of this.	6	esophagus, Pap smear, detection of pre-malignant changes.
7	Q. So other than the Plaintiffs' other experts	7	Mammogram even can detect ductal carcinoma insitu or
8	you have no idea what percentage of NDMA comes from	8	other conditions that are considered pre-malignant.
9	Valsartan, diet or indigenous production; correct?	9	Evaluation of the liver to look for cirrhosis can
10	A. Correct.	10	predispose to the or fatty liver can be a precursor to
11	Q. And, by the way, with respect to lifetime	11	developing to developing hepatocellular cancer.
12	cumulative exposure, you have not independently evaluate	d12	Evaluation of the pancreas can find can find certain
13	or determined the lifetime cumulative exposure for NDMA	13	ductal cystic changes that may be precursors to cancer.
14	or NDEA; correct?	14	That's off the top of my head things that I can think of
15	A. That was not my my role in that. I have	15	where it would predict or even prevent cancer.
16	not done that.	16	BY MR. KERNER:
17	Q. So I'm correct?	17	Q. And you talk about class of people because of
18	A. Yes.	18	their exposure to contaminated Valsartan?
19	Q. Prior to this litigation Strike that.	19	A. Correct.
20	Let's go to the bottom of Page 3, please,	20	Q. And to that you're talking about people who
21	your "Opinion on Medical Monitoring." Do you see that	21	have an exposure greater than or equal to the LCT which
	-	I	
22	paragraph?	22	is a term you learned in your report for the first time?
22 23	paragraph? A. Yes.	22 23	is a term you learned in your report for the first time? A. Correct.

21 (Pages 78 - 81)

	Page 82		Page 84
1	testimony.	1	testimony.
2	BY MR. KERNER:	2	MR. KERNER: Can you read back my question,
3	Q. You say: "This program is different than the	3	please.
4	one that would have been prescribed in the absence of	4	(Requested portion of the
5	that particular exposure." Can you can you tell me	5	record read.)
6	what that sentence means?	6	MS. GEMAN: Vague as to
7	A. The whole point of a medical monitoring	7	MR. KERNER: I will rephrase that.
8	program for people that have been exposed is that we're	8	MS. GEMAN: Yeah.
9	doing more than I would do with a normal, healthy person	9	BY MR. KERNER:
10	that just came in the office.	10	Q. If a patient reached the LCT without any
11	Q. Okay. But what this says is that "The	11	Valsartan exposure, would you recommend the same program?
12	program is different than one that would have been	12	MS. GEMAN: Objection, vague, incomplete
13	prescribed in the absence of that particular exposure."	13	hypothetical.
14	I think you mean Valsartan; correct	14	BY THE WITNESS:
15	A. Correct.		
16		15	A. I was not asked to consider that, but I think
	Q and increased risk?	16	it's worth evaluating.
17	And you link that to the exposure being	17	BY MR. KERNER:
18	greater than or equal to the LCT; correct?	18	Q. And you just said you're modifying your
19	A. Correct.	19	opinion. What were you modifying your opinion to?
20	Q. Do you know if it's possible to reach the LCT	20	MS. GEMAN: Objection, misstates testimony.
21	based on endogenous NDMA and diet without Valsartan?	21	BY THE WITNESS:
22	A. I do not know the answer to that, but as I	22	A. I didn't say I was modifying my opinion. I
23	stated in my report, I could modify my opinion. At this	23	was saying I would I would likely include anybody that
24	point I would think that if somebody does show that	24	could be shown to as I said, someone that reached
	Page 83		Page 85
1	they've reached the LCT wherever their exposure to the	1	those levels should have this monitoring, so if that
2	nitrosamines is that they would be appropriate for the	2	level came from somewhere else, I don't see why I
3	screening tests that I	3	wouldn't include them in that.
4	Q. Even without Valsartan?	4	BY MR. KERNER:
5	A. Yes. Yes.	5	Q. And do you do that with your patients now?
6	Q. And so you would you would agree with me	6	A. Do I do what?
7	then that it's possible to Strike that.	7	Q. Do you screen your patients with this kind of
8	You don't know whether it's possible to reach	8	exposure now? Do you screen your patients the way you'r
9	the lifetime cumulative threshold without Valsartan;	9	describing it for anybody who has achieved this LCT?
10	correct?	10	MS. GEMAN: Objection, vague.
11	A. Correct.	11	BY THE WITNESS:
12	Q. And you have no idea; correct?	12	A. No, I have no way of monitoring that. I have
13	A. From what I've read, it sounds like it's not	13	no way of evaluating for that.
14	likely to reach the levels that were reached with the	14	BY MR. KERNER:
15	Valsartan exposure.	15	Q. You have no way of evaluating what whether
16	Q. And to be clear, when you say "from what I've	16	they reached the LCT?
17	read," it's from relying on Plaintiffs' other experts	17	A. Routinely routinely testing for levels of
18	A. Correct.	18	nitrosamines in a person's body.
19	Q correct?	19	Q. You're not aware of any test that can
20	But your opinion now it sounds like has been	20	determine the lifetime cumulative threshold, are you?
21	modified to now say that if you've reached the LCT	21	A. I'm not aware of clinically available tests
22	without any Valsartan exposure, you would propose the	22	to monitor for that.
23	same program; correct?	23	Q. And, again, to be specific, lifetime
24	MS. GEMAN: No. Objection, misstates the	24	cumulative threshold of nitrosamine or NDMA

22 (Pages 82 - 85)

1	Page 86		Page 88
1	A. Correct.	1	in August to allow Medicare to to insist that Medicare
2	Q or NDEA; correct?	2	cover this testing because of its its ability to
3	MS. GEMAN: I was going to jump in to say can	3	detect cancers earlier.
4	I have that question read. You were speaking very	4	MR. KERNER: Great. I move to strike that as
5	quickly. I'm sorry.	5	nonresponsive.
6	(Requested portion of the	6	BY MR. KERNER:
7	record read.)	7	Q. My question is do you know of any guidelines
8	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	8	or any organization that supports annual testing of
9	MR. KERNER: Read that back again, please.	9	Galleri.
10	(Requested portion of the	10	A. No.
11	record read.)	11	MS. GEMAN: Objection, asked and answered.
12	BY MR. KERNER:	12	MR. KERNER: Now it's been answered.
13		13	
	Q. Let's move on to Page 4. You talk about		BY MR. KERNER:
14	specialized testing in Section 2 there. Do you see that? A. Yes.	14	Q. You mentioned that Galleri has been shown to
-		15	detect certain cancers such as pancreatic and esophageal
16	Q. You talk about is it Galleri or Galleri?	16	cancer; correct?
17	A. Galleri.	17	A. Correct.
18	Q. And you say that "early detection or similar	18	Q. That's what it says.
19	liquid biopsy should be performed annually." On Page 5	19	Okay. You also recommend Cologuard for colon
20	you again mention Galleri, and you say that "it has been	20	cancer?
21	shown to detect certain cancers such as pancreatic and	21	A. Correct.
22	esophageal cancer." Where is the what is the data to	22	Q. And you recommend colonoscopy every five
23	support annual Galleri testing?	23	years and an upper endoscopy every five years; correct?
24	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	24	A. Correct.
	Page 87		Page 89
1	BY THE WITNESS:	1	Q. So for every patient who has every patient
2	A. The recommendation to do annual testing is	2	on the planet who has achieved this LCT that you've
3	based on my own program recommending screening and I'm		•
	based on my own program recommending screening, and I'm	3	learned of in this litigation for the first time, you
4	recommending the patient be seen by a physician at least	3 4	learned of in this litigation for the first time, you want them to have a colonoscopy and an upper GI endoscopy
5			learned of in this litigation for the first time, you want them to have a colonoscopy and an upper GI endoscopy every five years?
	recommending the patient be seen by a physician at least annually, so I would include that as part of the routine blood tests and evaluations.	4	learned of in this litigation for the first time, you want them to have a colonoscopy and an upper GI endoscopy
5	recommending the patient be seen by a physician at least annually, so I would include that as part of the routine	5	learned of in this litigation for the first time, you want them to have a colonoscopy and an upper GI endoscopy every five years?
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5 6 7	recommending the patient be seen by a physician at least annually, so I would include that as part of the routine blood tests and evaluations. Q. Right. And my question is a little	4 5 6 7	learned of in this litigation for the first time, you want them to have a colonoscopy and an upper GI endoscopy every five years? MS. GEMAN: Objection, misstates the opinion, misstates testimony, misstates the report, calls for a
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	recommending the patient be seen by a physician at least annually, so I would include that as part of the routine blood tests and evaluations. Q. Right. And my question is a little different. Other than your own recommendation, and I appreciate that, what is the data that supports Galleri, Galleri's annual testing? MS. GEMAN: Vague. BY THE WITNESS: A. There's data that shows Galleri can detect cancers in earlier stages. BY MR. KERNER: Q. And is that part of any guidelines from NCCN or any other organization? A. No. Q. Do you know of any organization that recommends annual testing with Galleri? A. I know that the American Cancer Society has has suggested utilizing this test for evaluating	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	learned of in this litigation for the first time, you want them to have a colonoscopy and an upper GI endoscopy every five years? MS. GEMAN: Objection, misstates the opinion, misstates testimony, misstates the report, calls for a legal conclusion by the class definition. BY MR. KERNER: Q. Is that correct? A. I don't understand. Q. Any class member, any proposed class member you're suggesting Strike that. You're recommending that every single proposed class member has a colonoscopy and an upper endoscopy every five years regardless of comorbidities, regardless of other past history; correct? A. My recommendations are guidelines that are recommendations for patients and their doctors to consider using, so that would be taken into account when deciding on that test. Q. So okay. I appreciate that. And so am I

23 (Pages 86 - 89)

	Page 90		Page 92
1	as to what particular procedure is appropriate for them,	1	Q. Okay. I don't see any other screening
2	for that person?	2	identified in your report. Do you do you think that
3	A. I'm I'm outlining a guideline because of	3	those are the are those the cancers that you would
4	the exposure that can help guide the patient and the	4	screen for pancreatic, esophageal, colorectal and lung
5	doctor in determining in determining whether to follow	5	cancer?
6	exactly the guideline or make individual recommendations.	6	MS. GEMAN: Objection, misstates testimony,
7	yes.	7	asked and answered.
8	Q. And I didn't include the low-dose CT chest	8	BY THE WITNESS:
9	scan annually. It's your recommendation that any	9	A. There's two things there. There's the
10	proposed class member has a CT scan once a year?	10	first is that the Galleri, what you're reading is using
11	A. No, I don't believe I said that.	11	pancreatic and esophageal as examples. It's not listing
12	(Witness peruses document.)	12	all the cancers it's screening for, and the reason it was
13	Q. Page 4.	13	listed as examples is because there's not good
14	A. Okay.	14	screening screening tests for detecting those early.
15	Q. You do say that; correct?	15	The Galleri could, but the Galleri's good for almost
16	A. Yes. I'm sorry. Because of the exposure	16	every cancer. That's the point of the Galleri. The
17	that put them at the same risk as someone who'd been a	17	the other thing is that's not the only testing. If you
18	smoker.	18	look in my program, it includes the annual laboratory
19	Q. And your opinion that's your opinion, that	19	studies, exam, history, and those that you're referring
20	the exposure to NDMA or nitrosamines puts them at the	20	to are just specialized testing in addition that I felt
21	same risk as a smoker?	21	was was appropriate in order to help detect cancer in
22	A. Based on the estimate of exposure and risk of	22	earlier stages.
23	lung cancer from that exposure, yes.	23	BY MR. KERNER:
24	Q. On whose estimate? Based on whose estimate?	24	Q. Where in your report do you talk about
-	Page 91		Page 93
1	A. The Plaintiff experts that estimated the	1	screening for bladder cancer?
2	relative risk of 1.05 to 3.3 for lung cancer.	2	A. So I don't talk specifically about bladder
3	Q. So, again, this is basically just based on	3	cancer. It's listed with the other cancers in here, and
4	what the Plaintiffs' experts have opined; correct?	4	that would be included in the history because there'll be
5	A. Correct.	5	unique things to to patients that have bladder cancer.
6	Q. So, Doctor, what I see in your report is you	6	In the physical examination, laboratory tests could
7	seem to be recommending in some form or another the	7	determine could be a way to screen for bladder along
8	_	8	with others and then the Galleri which can also detect
	Galleri which you say can detect certain cancers such as	9	
9	pancreatic and esophageal; correct?		urinary tract cancers and other cancers in earlier
10	A. Can you tell me where you're looking, please.	10	stages.
11	Q. Yeah. That's on Page 5. Under "Colonoscopy	11	Q. And liver concer as well
12	and Fecal DNA testing" you mention that I'm sorry.	12	A. And liver cancer as well.
13	Under "Galleri" you mention that Galleri is known to	13	Q. Galleri?
14	detect certain cancers such as pancreatic and esophageal.	14	A. Galleri, but also the things we mentioned.
15	Do you see that?	15	Liver cancer would have signs usually of cirrhosis or
16	A. Yes.	16	hepatic steatosis, fatty liver, and that can be detected
17	Q. Okay. And you also have a section on	17	by examinations and by laboratory tests and by history.
18	colonoscopy for detecting colon or rectal cancer;	18	Q. And if you can help me out here. Which
19	correct?	19	laboratory tests in your report are you referring to with
20	A. Correct.	20	respect to liver cancer?
21	Q. And then you also discuss a little further up	21	A. Liver enzymes.
22	I believe, and we just talked about it briefly, the CT	22	Q. Where is that?
23	chest scan. Is that for lung cancer?	23	A. 1C: "Laboratory tests to include blood
24	A. Yes.	24	smear, basic chemistry profile which includes liver

24 (Pages 90 - 93)

	Page 94		Page 96
1	enzymes, kidney function and other labs."	1	MS. GEMAN: Objection, vague.
2	Q. Okay. Doctor, in paragraph 6 or Section 6,	2	BY THE WITNESS:
3	you say midway through the paragraph that you "certify	3	A. As I stated before, anything you do including
4	that the monitoring proposals detailed above have the	4	a needle stick or walking in a room I didn't state
5	potential to significantly improve the outcomes of	5	that before; I'm stating it now has risks.
6	patients that may be destined to develop malignancies due	6	Q. And that's all I'm asking, right.
7	to their exposures and do not pose any significant risks	7	MS. GEMAN: Objection, calls for speculation.
8	or negative consequences." Do you see that?	8	BY MR. KERNER:
9	MS. GEMAN: Just object to the extent	9	Q. Doctor, in your practice, have you ever
10	MR. KERNER: Excuse me?	10	concluded that any patient's cancer was caused by NDMA or
11	MS. GEMAN: I just note that the report speaks	11	NDEA?
12	for itself.	12	A. I've never had the opportunity to do that,
13	MR. KERNER: Sure.	13	no.
14	MS. GEMAN: You're paraphrasing.	14	Q. So the answer's no, you have not?
15	BY MR. KERNER:	15	MS. GEMAN: Objection, asked and answered.
16	Q. Well, what I read, did I read that correctly?	16	BY THE WITNESS:
17	A. Yes.	17	A. No.
18	Q. Okay. What do you mean by "I certify that	18	BY MR. KERNER:
19	the monitoring proposals have the potential to	19	Q. Over the course of your career how many
20	significantly improve the outcomes?" Are you	20	patients have you treated ballpark?
21	guaranteeing it?	21	A. 20,000 to 30,000.
22	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	22	Q. Out of that universe of patients, how many of
23	BY THE WITNESS:	23	them were cancer patients?
24	A. Is your question what do I mean by "certify"?	24	A. Eighty percent.
<u> </u>			
1	Page 95	1	Page 97
1	BY MR. KERNER:	1	Q. Okay. Out of that number, how many of those
2	Q. Yes, sir.	2	patients did you make a determination as to the actual
3	A. It means that to the best of my medical	3	cause of their cancer?
4	knowledge and ability I believe that this does what it's	4	A. I'm actually not in the habit of making
5	stated to do.	5	determination as to cause of cancers usually.
6	Q. It's your opinion?	6	Q. And you're not opining here about causation
7	A. Correct.	/	of any of the proposed class members; correct?
8	Q. Did somebody tell you to use the word	8	A. Correct.
9	"certify" in there?	9	Q. In your report on Page 4, in C you talk about
10	A. No.	10	"Periodic testing." Do you see that?
11	Q. You also say that: "These exposures do not	11	A. Yes.
110	u za		Q. And for the colonoscopy you do say every five
12	pose any" I'm sorry. "This monitoring proposal do not	12	
13	pose any significant risks or negative consequences."	13	years as for screening in moderately high risk patients?
13 14	pose any significant risks or negative consequences." MS. GEMAN: Objection. Again, it misstates	13 14	years as for screening in moderately high risk patients? A. Correct.
13 14 15	pose any significant risks or negative consequences." MS. GEMAN: Objection. Again, it misstates the report. It says: "As detailed in Dr. Catenacci's	13 14 15	years as for screening in moderately high risk patients? A. Correct. Q. What makes a patient moderately high risk?
13 14 15 16	pose any significant risks or negative consequences." MS. GEMAN: Objection. Again, it misstates the report. It says: "As detailed in Dr. Catenacci's report."	13 14 15 16	years as for screening in moderately high risk patients? A. Correct. Q. What makes a patient moderately high risk? A. I believe that's outlined in the NCCN
13 14 15 16 17	pose any significant risks or negative consequences." MS. GEMAN: Objection. Again, it misstates the report. It says: "As detailed in Dr. Catenacci's report." MR. KERNER: Yes.	13 14 15 16 17	years as for screening in moderately high risk patients? A. Correct. Q. What makes a patient moderately high risk? A. I believe that's outlined in the NCCN guidelines, but moderately high risk patients would be
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	pose any significant risks or negative consequences." MS. GEMAN: Objection. Again, it misstates the report. It says: "As detailed in Dr. Catenacci's report." MR. KERNER: Yes. BY THE WITNESS: A. There's a report that's been stricken, and the details of that report is what I was addressing. BY MR. KERNER: Q. But we would agree, I think you've already	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	years as for screening in moderately high risk patients? A. Correct. Q. What makes a patient moderately high risk? A. I believe that's outlined in the NCCN guidelines, but moderately high risk patients would be somebody that had had a polyp, a pre-malignant polyp, an adenomatous polyp. I think that would be the main definition.
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25 (Pages 94 - 97)

	Page 98		Page 100	
1			BY MR. KERNER:	
2	opropriate?		Q. Sure. You can't point to any medical	
3	A. Could you repeat the question?		literature or authoritative source that has actually	
	4 MR. KERNER: Can you read it back, please.		determined that exposure to NDMA or NDEA reasonably	
	5 (Requested portion of the		necessitates the kind of medical monitoring for cancer in	
6	record read.)	5	humans, can you?	
7	BY THE WITNESS:	7	-	
8	A. I believe by definition of what we're doing	8	MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS:	
9	the point is to reduce mortality and morbidity.	"		
		9 A. I haven't investigated that. I know		
10	BY MR. KERNER:	10	literature exists because the reports that have come out	
11	Q. And do we have do you have, Doctor, any	11	were based on it. Plus I know the FDA withdrew the drug	
12	specific data for each of the tests that you're proposing	12	in a in a rapid manner because of their determination	
13	on whether it, in fact, does that?	13	there was some risk. That's all I know.	
14	A. Not specifically, no.	14	BY MR. KERNER:	
15	Q. This is just your Well, strike that.	15	Q. Okay. So but my question is are you aware of	
16	Okay.	16	any medical literature or authoritative source that	
17	A. Could we go back to that last question?	17	determined the kind of medical monitoring that you're	
18	Q. Sure.	18	proposing for cancer in humans is appropriate for	
19	THE WITNESS: Can you read that back?	19	because of exposure to NDMA or NDEA.	
20	(Requested portion of the	20	MS. GEMAN: Objection, asked and answered,	
21	record read.)	21	vague.	
22	BY THE WITNESS:	22	BY THE WITNESS:	
23	A. I mean there is data, for example, with	23	A. There's medical literature to support the	
24	low-dose CAT scans for lung cancer that it does reduce	24	monitoring for patients at risk, at similar risk to what	
	Page 99		Page 101	
1	morbidity and mortality by detecting cancer earlier, so	1	we've determined or what has been determined for the risk	
2	there is data. You asked if I specifically had data for	2	for the specific agents but no, not literature	
3	this, so that's the answer.	3	specifically that I know of addressing that and the	
4	MR. KERNER: Okay. I actually need to take a	4	monitoring.	
5	two-minute comfort break, and we'll come right back.	5	BY MR. KERNER:	
6	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time now is 11:34 a.m.	6	Q. And by "that" you mean NDMA and NDEA?	
7	This is the end of media four. We're off the record.	7	A. NDMA and NDEA, correct.	
8	(WHEREUPON, a break was	8	Q. So the answer to my question is no, you're	
9	taken.)	9	not aware of any medical literature or authoritative	
10	The time is now 11:56 a.m. This is the	10	source that determined medical monitoring for NDMA a	
11	beginning of media five. We're back on the record.	11	a result of NDMA and NDEA exposure is appropriate	
12	BY MR. KERNER:	12	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	
13	Q. Dr. Kaplan, we're not quite there yet, so	13	BY MR. KERNER:	
14	we're going to just keep chugging along. All right?	14	Q correct?	
15	A. Yes, sir.	15	A. I've never seen literature that yes.	
16	Q. All right. A few questions here.	16	MR. KERNER: Did you get that?	
17	You can't point to any medical literature or	17	THE REPORTER: Yes.	
18	authoritative source that has actually determined that	18	MR. KERNER: I just saw you tilt your head.	
19	exposure to NDMA or NDEA reasonably necessitates any sort	19	BY MR. KERNER:	
20	of medical monitoring for cancer in humans, can you?	20	Q. Doctor, you're not offering any specific	
20	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	21	criticisms or opinions about what a specific Defendant	
	MS. GEMAN: Objection. BY THE WITNESS:	22	did or didn't do with respect to Valsartan, are you?	
22		23	A. I'm not opining to that, no.	
23	A. Can you repeat that, please.			
24		24	Q. And you're not offering any opinion that NDMA	

26 (Pages 98 - 101)

	Page 102		Page 104	
1	or NDEA causes cancer, are you?	1	you it is, and I know we discussed this off the record.	
2	A. I'm not being asked to opine to that.	2	I don't want to take a lot of time.	
3	Q. So you're not?	3	And, Doctor, I just want to make sure.	
4	A. I'm using that assumption.	4	You've told me all of your opinions that you hold with	
5	Q. But you you're not offering the opinion	5	respect to the case now; correct?	
6	that NDMA or NDEA causes cancer; correct?	6	A. I've all that I've been asked about, yes.	
7	A. I'm suggesting that that's a truism which is	7	Q. Well, are there other opinions that you hold	
8	why I've created this monitoring, so I guess I'm offering	8	that you are going to testify to?	
9	that opinion based on I'm offering that as a statement	9	A. Not that I know of.	
10			Q. Okay. And so we've discussed the facts that	
11	O. Based on what?	10	support those opinions; correct?	
12	A. Based on the reports I've read.	12	A. Correct.	
13	Q. You haven't independently assessed the	13	Q. And you feel like you've had a chance to	
14	carcinogenicity of NDMA or NDEA; correct?	14	state your opinions during this deposition?	
15	A. Correct, I have not independently assessed	15	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	
16	any of that.	16	BY THE WITNESS:	
17		17	A. Yes.	
18	Q. And you're not offering any opinion that Defendants' Valsartan products cause cancer; correct?	18	MR. KERNER: Okay. I'm going to pass the	
19	A. Could you repeat that, please.	19	witness now.	
20		20	MS. ISIDRO: Are there others on the Zoom who	
		21		
21 22	haven't independently assessed the whether or not the	22	would like to ask any questions?	
23	Defendants' Valsartan products cause cancer?	23	MS. LOTMAN: Yes. This is Alyson Lotman. I'm	
	A. I have not independently assessed that.	24	going to have a few. Give me one minute.	
24	Q. So you won't be opining on that; correct?		MS. GEMAN: Alyson, can you state your	
	Page 103		Page 105	
1	A. I won't be opining on I won't I	1	appearance and which Defendant you represent and firm?	
2	really	2	This is Rachel Geman speaking. Thank you.	
3	MS. GEMAN: Do you understand the question?	3	MS. LOTMAN: Alyson Lotman from Duane Morris.	
4	MR. KERNER: Yeah.	4	I represent the HP Defendants.	
5	MS. GEMAN: Answer it.	5	I apologize. If someone else has a few,	
6	BY THE WITNESS:	6	wants to go before me. I'm just trying to close some	
7	A. Well, not exactly. I'm not specifically	7	screens before I can get on.	
8	looking at the data to opine that the drugs with the	8	Are we still on the record?	
9	contaminants have led to cancer, but I'm using others who	9	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Yes.	
10	have done that in order to to justify and create my	10	MR. KERNER: Yes.	
11	program.	11	MS. GEMAN: Yes.	
12	BY MR. KERNER:	12	MS. LOTMAN: Thanks.	
13	Q. I understand that. And the others, again, I	13	Good afternoon, Dr. Kaplan. Can you hear	
14	want to be specific, are the Plaintiffs' experts	14	me and see me okay?	
15	A. Correct.	15	THE WITNESS: I can hear you. You're a little	
16	Q correct?	16	picture up there, yeah.	
17	Doctor, I'm going to move I'm going to end	17	MS. LOTMAN: It might be better that way.	
18	my testimony end my questioning for the time being,	18	THE WITNESS: I'd rather not look at myself	
19	but a couple of ministerial things first.	19	so.	
20	Rachel, as we talked about, we've got I	20	MS. LOTMAN: I understand that feeling.	
21	want to mark as Exhibit 4 the thumb drive that we	21	Happens to me a lot when I'm on Zoom.	
22	discussed which contains the files that you produced on	22	A few questions for you then, Doctor.	
23	Monday. So we'll mark that as Exhibit 4. You can review	23		
	it. You can look at it to make sure it is what we tell	24		

27 (Pages 102 - 105)

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	Page 106		Page 108
1	CROSS EXAMINATION	1	BY MS. LOTMAN:
2	BY MS. LOTMAN:	2	Q. Let me reask it
3	Q. How long did it take for you to develop this	3	A. Okay.
4	plan, medical monitoring plan in your report?	4	Q because I think it's a little unclear.
5	A. I would say about about a month, three or	5	You have patients who have cancer at your practice;
6	four weeks.	6	right?
7	Q. Okay. And over the course of that time how	7	A. Correct.
8	many how many hours do you think you actually spent on	8	Q. Do you have patients who have certain genetic
9	it?	9	issues or mutations or elements that you are concerned
10	A. It should be documented. I think it was	10	about like BRCA?
11	probably about 12 to probably about 20 hours.	11	A. Do I I couldn't hear you.
12	Q. Okay. And that includes does that include	12	Q. You also treat sorry. You also treat
13	reviewing literature?	13	patients who have certain genetics like BRCA that you
14	A. Yes.	14	treat as well, you're monitoring?
15	Q. And writing the report itself?	15	A. Yes.
16	A. Correct.	16	Q. Are there any other types of patients that
17	Q. How long do you think it took you to actually	17	you see?
18	formulate your opinions?	18	A. Yes.
19	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	19	Q. Okay. What are they or who are they?
20	BY THE WITNESS:	20	A. You want their names and phone numbers?
21	A. Ten, twelve hours.	21	Q. No, Doctor. I'm just looking for what is
22	BY MS. LOTMAN:	22	their concern that they're seeing an oncologist.
23	Q. And, Doctor, have you ever have you ever	23	A. So I happen to have a handful of patients
24	crafted a medical monitoring plan such as this for	24	that do not see me for oncology, that see me for internal
	Page 107		Page 109
1	litigation before?	1	medicine either because they were related to a member of
2	A. No.	2	the family that I took care of or I know them from the
3	Q. Have you ever published on medical	3	community or from other people, so I do have some genera
4	monitoring?	4	internal medicine patients but not very many. I don't
5	A. I have not.	5	consider myself a general internist, but you have to be
6	Q. Then, Doctor, you talked before about you	6	to some degree a general internist in order to be a
7	have your private practice. You have patients who are	7	medical oncologist. I do see patients that have had
8	asymptomatic but they have certain genetic issues like	8	abnormal findings, for example, Barrett's esophagus
9	BRCA; right?	9	or well, we mentioned genetic like Lynch syndrome,
10	A. Correct.	10	people have had multiple polyps that haven't been
11	Q. And so you are conducting additional	11	identified as having a genetic a genetic condition
12	monitoring because of that genetic issue; right?	12	that's been identified. I do follow patients that have
13	A. Correct.	13	had variants of the genetic like the BRCA that are
14	Q. Okay. For patients who do you see any	14	variants of uncertain significance and so they'll be
15	other patients who are asymptomatic who don't have	15	monitored to a certain degree, not the same as a known
16	genetic issues?	16	deleterious mutation or known risk mutation but the
17	A. Could you could you rephrase it? Do I see	17	possibility that it is going to be identified as one, so
18	any patients?	18	they're they're followed, and then other patients are
19	Q. Sure. Sure. So do you also have any other	19	just concerned. I've had people come in that are just
20	patients who treat with you who are asymptomatic but did	20	concerned about their cancer risk, and I also take care
21	not have a prior cancer who do not have genetic issues?	21	of some patients with blood disorders.
22	MS. GEMAN: Objection, vague.	22	Q. Okay. Doctor, for your patients who smoke,
	2 MS. GEMAN: Objection, vague.		
23	BY THE WITNESS:	23	you follow the USPSTF guidelines for screening?

28 (Pages 106 - 109)

	Page 110		Page 112
1	Q. Are you aware that tobacco is a known human	1	A. Not yet, no. But many tests that we do don't
2	carcinogen?	2	have FDA approval, blood tests in the office, other
3	A. I am.	3	things, but yeah, you're right. It does not yet have FDA
4	Q. Okay. And you don't recommend any extra	4	approval. They're attempting to get FDA approval.
5	screening for those patients who have exposures to	5	Q. Doctor, do you know the difference between a
6	tobacco?	6	known human carcinogen and a probable human carcinogen?
7	A. No, I do. I I recommend a number of	7	A. I'm assuming a known human carcinogen has
8	screening procedures for them, mostly the things we've	8	been proven to cause cancer. Usually I mean in humans
9	outlined before the annual exams or blood tests, urine	9	most of the probable human carcinogens are based on
10	tests.	10	animal studies and epidemiologic studies.
11	Q. But you don't go to the same specialized plan	11	Q. Okay. Do you know what a probable human
12	that you do for the patients in this case?	12	carcinogen is?
13	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	13	A. So I'm saying probable is something that's
14	BY THE WITNESS:	14	been shown in, probably in animal studies to increase
15	A. I have not developed a specialized program	15	risk of cancer and to suggest that there's a human risk
16	for that group of patients at this time.	16	as well.
17	BY MS. LOTMAN:	17	Q. Suggest not not a not know?
18	Q. So you treat patients who have exposure to	18	A. I'm sorry?
19	tobacco, a known human carcinogen, and you don't	19	Q. You said suggest and probable; right, for the
20	recommend that they have the same types of tests, the	20	probable one? There's not a known carcinogen? There's a
21	specialized testing that you've recommended for the	21	difference; right?
22	patients who have alleged exposure to nitrosamines?	22	A. Well, known human carcinogen may be a proven
23	MS. GEMAN: Objection, misstates the	23	carcinogen in the laboratory or in animal studies.
24	testimony.	24	Q. Okay. Would you make the same about say
	Page 111		Page 113
1	Page 111 BY THE WITNESS:	1	Page 113 medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you
1 2		1 2	-
	BY THE WITNESS:		medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you
2	BY THE WITNESS: A. I don't have a class program for those	2	medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you would for a known human carcinogen?
2 3	BY THE WITNESS: A. I don't have a class program for those patients I've that I've recommended. I don't have	2 3	medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you would for a known human carcinogen? MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete
2 3 4	BY THE WITNESS: A. I don't have a class program for those patients I've that I've recommended. I don't have large enough numbers that I'm seeing, and I haven't been	2 3 4	medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you would for a known human carcinogen? MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete hypothetical.
2 3 4 5	BY THE WITNESS: A. I don't have a class program for those patients I've that I've recommended. I don't have large enough numbers that I'm seeing, and I haven't been asked to do that.	2 3 4 5	medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you would for a known human carcinogen? MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete hypothetical. BY THE WITNESS:
2 3 4 5 6	BY THE WITNESS: A. I don't have a class program for those patients I've that I've recommended. I don't have large enough numbers that I'm seeing, and I haven't been asked to do that. BY MS. LOTMAN:	2 3 4 5 6	medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you would for a known human carcinogen? MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete hypothetical. BY THE WITNESS: A. I haven't thought of that, so I don't have an
2 3 4 5 6 7	BY THE WITNESS: A. I don't have a class program for those patients I've that I've recommended. I don't have large enough numbers that I'm seeing, and I haven't been asked to do that. BY MS. LOTMAN: Q. So for your patients who smoke, you don't	2 3 4 5 6 7	medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you would for a known human carcinogen? MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete hypothetical. BY THE WITNESS: A. I haven't thought of that, so I don't have an answer.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	BY THE WITNESS: A. I don't have a class program for those patients I've that I've recommended. I don't have large enough numbers that I'm seeing, and I haven't been asked to do that. BY MS. LOTMAN: Q. So for your patients who smoke, you don't have them go through the Galleri? They don't have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you would for a known human carcinogen? MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete hypothetical. BY THE WITNESS: A. I haven't thought of that, so I don't have an answer. MS. LOTMAN: Okay. Those are all of my
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	BY THE WITNESS: A. I don't have a class program for those patients I've that I've recommended. I don't have large enough numbers that I'm seeing, and I haven't been asked to do that. BY MS. LOTMAN: Q. So for your patients who smoke, you don't have them go through the Galleri? They don't have Galleri testing, do they? A. No, but that's something that I intend to start doing. Q. When do you intend to start doing that? A. Soon. I've already ordered the test a few times. I've recently learned about the test and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you would for a known human carcinogen? MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete hypothetical. BY THE WITNESS: A. I haven't thought of that, so I don't have an answer. MS. LOTMAN: Okay. Those are all of my questions. Thank you very much for your time, Doctor. THE WITNESS: Sure. MR. KERNER: Anybody else have any questions?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	BY THE WITNESS: A. I don't have a class program for those patients I've that I've recommended. I don't have large enough numbers that I'm seeing, and I haven't been asked to do that. BY MS. LOTMAN: Q. So for your patients who smoke, you don't have them go through the Galleri? They don't have Galleri testing, do they? A. No, but that's something that I intend to start doing. Q. When do you intend to start doing that? A. Soon. I've already ordered the test a few times. I've recently learned about the test and evaluated its usefulness and have learned more about it, and so I'm starting to order it or recommend it for patients.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	medical monitoring for a probable human carcinogen as you would for a known human carcinogen? MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete hypothetical. BY THE WITNESS: A. I haven't thought of that, so I don't have an answer. MS. LOTMAN: Okay. Those are all of my questions. Thank you very much for your time, Doctor. THE WITNESS: Sure. MR. KERNER: Anybody else have any questions? (No response.) Well, if nobody else has any questions, I do very quickly.
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29 (Pages 110 - 113)

			Page 116	
1	Page 114 1 October 7th I mean November 7th to November 10th. 1 BY MR. KERNER:			
2	MR. KERNER: Okay. Let's do it this way.	2	Q. Okay. Fair enough. So you on October	
3	MS. ISIDRO: Go off the record.	3	22nd, 2001 you sent an invoice for a retainer of \$2,000?	
4	MR. KERNER: Yeah. Let's go off the record	4	MS. GEMAN: 2021 not 2001.	
5	for a second.	5	MR. KERNER: Oh, gosh, yeah. October 22nd,	
6	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time now is 12:15.	6	2021.	
	This is the end of media five. We're off the record.	7	MS. GEMAN: We're not that slow.	
7		8	BY MR. KERNER:	
8	(WHEREUPON, a break was	"		
9	taken.)	9	Q. And that was for \$2,000; correct?	
10	The time is 12:17 p.m. This is the	10	A. Correct.	
11	beginning of media six. We're back on the record.	11	Q. Has that been paid?	
12	REDIRECT EXAMINATION	12	A. Yes.	
13	BY MR. KERNER:	13	Q. And then the next invoice is November 5th,	
14	Q. Okay, Doctor. We just wanted to mark Exhibit	14	2021 and that looks to be for time spent from	
15	5 and talk about them real quickly. Can you tell us what	15	October 20th to November 5th, and you spent 20 hours	
16	Exhibit 5 is?	16	during that time frame for teleconferences and	
17	A. My invoices to to the lawyers.	17	communication, review of literature, analyses and report	
18	Q. And how many invoices are there?	18	review; correct?	
19	A. There are four in front of me.	19	A. Correct.	
20	Q. Okay. And they're all addressed to Nicholas	20	Q. Okay. And you billed that out at \$450 an	
21	Migliaccio?	21	hour?	
22	A. Correct.	22	A. Correct.	
23	Q. Does that sound right?	23	Q. And so the invoice is for \$11,250; correct?	
24	A. Correct.	24	A. Correct.	
	Page 115		Page 117	
1	Q. Who is that?	1	Q. Was that paid?	
2	A. It's the attorney that is one of the	2	A. Yes, I believe so.	
3	attorneys involved in this case.	3	Q. And the third invoice is five days later	
4	Q. Okay. But he's not the one who contacted you	4	,	
5	initially?	5	,	
6	A. No, I think he's the first one that I spoke	6	A. Correct.	
7	to or one of the first ones that I spoke to. I can't	7	Q. And that also was for teleconferences and	
8	recall.	8	communication, review of literature, analyses and report	
9	Q. Okay. So it was not at Lieff Cabraser as you	9	review and writing and correcting reports; correct?	
10	testified earlier?	10	A. Correct.	
11	MS. GEMAN: Objection, misstates testimony.	11	Q. And you spent 11 hours?	
12	BY THE WITNESS:	12	A. Correct.	
13	A. She's one of the attorneys also that I I	13	Q. Also billed out at \$450 an hour. I guess	
14	didn't remember who it was that contacted me first, but	14	there's a .25 percent charge added onto it?	
15	she's one that's been on all of our meetings.	15	A. Right.	
16	BY MR. KERNER:	16	Q. What's that?	
17	Q. But Mr. Migliaccio was the first one to	17	A. It was because it was there was a time	
18	contact you?	18	limit. It was rushed, not rushed, but there was a	
19	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	19	deadline to get it in, so I had to work within a shorter	
20	BY THE WITNESS:	20	time frame.	
21	A. I don't recall exactly who was the first one	21	Q. Got it. And, by the way, the prior invoice	
22	to contact. That's the one who I was told to send the	22	on November 5th had that same	
23	invoices to.	23	A. Correct.	
24		24	Q25 percent?	

30 (Pages 114 - 117)

	Page 118		Page 120
1	A. Correct.	1	Q. An extra 50 bucks an hour?
2	Q. So this third invoice was for \$6,187.50, also	2	A. Yeah.
3	billed out at \$450 an hour; correct?	3	MR. KERNER: Okay. That's all I have.
4	A. Correct.	4	THE WITNESS: Okay.
5	Q. And the final invoice that we have is dated	5	MR. KERNER: Anybody else has anything, speak
6	December 31st, 2021 for time spent from December 16th to	0 6	now.
7	December 31st for teleconference and review of records;	7	MR. GEOPPINGER: Yeah, I have a couple
8	correct?	8	questions, if I may. Good afternoon, Doctor. My name is
9	A. Correct.	9	Jeff Geoppinger. I'm here on behalf of Amerisource
10	Q. What records did you review?	10	Bergen. Can you see me now?
11	A. I don't know the exact records. It's all the	11	THE WITNESS: Sort of, yes.
12	references that we had. It was discussing my report with	12	MR. GEOPPINGER: Good afternoon. Again, my
13	the lawyers. I can't remember specifically.	13	name is Jeff Geoppinger. I represent Amerisource Bergen
14	Q. Okay. And you spent 11 hours according to	14	in this litigation. I just have a real quick couple
15	the invoice?	15	follow-up questions.
16	A. Correct.	16	CROSS EXAMINATION
17	Q. And there was no .25 percent charge on this	17	BY MR. GEOPPINGER:
18	one; correct?	18	Q. Earlier when you were talking to Ms. Lotman,
19	A. Correct.	19	you mentioned you have patients who you treat who are
20	Q. And so the total amount due was 5500?	20	just concerned about cancer risk. Did I hear that
21	A. Correct.	21	correctly?
22	Q. Has that been paid?	22	A. Yes.
23	A. I don't think so. I don't I don't	23	Q. Are those patients asymptomatic?
24	remember.	24	A. I think many of them are. There aren't a lot
	Page 119		Page 121
1	Q. Okay. So so overall it looks as though	1	of them in that category, but there are some who are
2	you spent 44 hours	2	asymptomatic.
3	A. Okay.	3	Q. I understand. They don't have an active
4	Q correct?	4	cancer diagnosis; correct?
5	And you charged approximately \$24,000 and	5	A. Correct.
6	change; correct?	6	Q. And they don't have any genetic conditions
7	A. Okay. I hadn't added it up.	7	that would predispose them to cancer that they're
8	Q. Will you be providing any additional invoices	8	concerned about or that you're concerned about; correct?
9	for time since December 31st?	9	A. None that had been identified, yes.
10	A. Yes.	10	Q. Okay. So for those patients, what do you do
11	Q. Do you have any idea how many hours you've	11	to treat them?
12	spent since then?	12	A. So they're not being treated. They're being
13	A. In preparing for the deposition, probably	13	monitored, and it includes basic basic exam, something
14	another 20 hours	14	they may get from their internist but with more focus on
15	Q. And	15	cancers.
16	A including the deposition.	16	Q. And is that screening the same for all of
17	Q. Including the deposition.	17	those patients or does it vary by, you know, individual
18	Okay. And I think you told us your rate for	18	patient?
19	the deposition was \$600 an hour?	19	A. The basic screening is the same for all of
20	A. Correct.	20	them because they need to have a good exam, they need to
21	Q. By the way, I note that on the last invoice	21	have basic laboratory tests, and they need a good
22	dated December 31st you billed 11 hours at \$500 an hour,	22	history, and I'm finding many of them aren't getting
23	so your rate went up from November 10th to December 16th?	23	those things done in their general practices, in the
24	A. Inflation.	24	primary practice because of very busy doctors, so I'll be

31 (Pages 118 - 121)

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	Page 122		Page 124	
1			MS. GEMAN: Objection, asked and answered,	
2			incomplete hypothetical, vague.	
3	If there's anything discovered, then they would go on to	3	BY THE WITNESS:	
4	get more unique tests done.	4	A. The Valsartan is not is not a deal a	
5	Q. I'm sorry. I didn't hear the end of that	5	detail that I can answer to because the patients we're	
6	answer. What was that you said, Doctor?	6	dealing with have levels that have been proven, have been	
7	A. They're all screened the same way. That's	7	identified to be in a class. You're talking about an	
8	what I wanted to say.	8	individual person who's taking the drug. I wouldn't have	
9	Q. Okay. And do after the basic screening	9	any right now any a plan of how to specifically	
10	that they all get the same way do some of those patients	10	address that patient. They would need the same	
11	get additional screening based upon what you find after	11	monitoring and the same I mean the same evaluation	
12	you do the basic screening?	12	that the patients in the class have had to determine	
13	A. Yes.	13	their level of of exposure, et cetera.	
14	Q. Okay. And do they all get the same	14	BY MR. GEOPPINGER:	
15	additional screening or does it vary by patient?	15	Q. Would it be accurate to say you would treat	
16	A. It would vary by what the reason is for doing	16	that patient just like you do the asymptomatic patients	
17	the additional screening.	17	you treat now?	
18	Q. Okay. Now I'm going to ask you a	18	MS. GEMAN: Objection.	
19	hypothetical. If one of those asymptomatic patients	19	BY THE WITNESS:	
20	provided you information that they had they ate a lot	20	A. Again, it depends on on the situation of	
21	of bacon or that they had taken Valsartan between 2012	21	the patient that I have in front of me. To take one	
22	and 2018, would your screening of that patient change in	22	patient is very difficult to answer. It's not a real	
23	any way?	23	patient.	
24	4 MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete			
24	MB. GERMAN. Objection, meomplete	24		
	Page 123		Page 125	
1	Page 123 hypothetical, compound.	1	BY MR. GEOPPINGER:	
1 2	Page 123 hypothetical, compound. BY THE WITNESS:	1 2	BY MR. GEOPPINGER: Q. Would you give would you recommend for	
1 2 3	Page 123 hypothetical, compound. BY THE WITNESS: A. It would depend. I'd have to be there with	1 2 3	BY MR. GEOPPINGER: Q. Would you give would you recommend for that patient who reveals to you the their history of	
1 2 3 4	Page 123 hypothetical, compound. BY THE WITNESS: A. It would depend. I'd have to be there with the patient and see hear everything about it. I can't	1 2 3 4	BY MR. GEOPPINGER: Q. Would you give would you recommend for that patient who reveals to you the their history of dietary intake of NDMA and potential history of VCB usage	
1 2 3 4 5	Page 123 hypothetical, compound. BY THE WITNESS: A. It would depend. I'd have to be there with the patient and see hear everything about it. I can't answer that question with what you've told me.	1 2 3 4 5	BY MR. GEOPPINGER: Q. Would you give would you recommend for that patient who reveals to you the their history of dietary intake of NDMA and potential history of VCB usage and NDMA, would you automatically screen them for all the	
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32 (Pages 122 - 125)

	Page 126		Page 128
1	recommend?	1	You're not recommending that this monitoring program be
2	BY MS. LOTMAN:	2	provided to people who did not take the contaminated
3	Q. If these if the patients were to get the	3	Valsartan, i.e. you are not recommending this program to,
4	screening that you recommended here, who should be	4	this exact program to non-class members; correct?
5	administering it?	5	A. The point of this program was medical
6	A. Well, as I outlined in my report, it would be	6	monitoring for those that had been identified as being at
7	either the primary care doctor or an oncologist or a	7	risk because of their intake of Valsartan-contaminated
8	general practitioner, a family practitioner, somebody	8	products.
9	that would be made aware usually through the patient	9	MS. GEMAN: Okay. Thank you for the
10	telling them that they have this exposure, this risk and	10	clarification.
11	they have this recommended guideline for screening.	11	Okay. We'd like to read and sign.
12	Q. And if their doctor decided that based upon	12	MR. KERNER: Yeah.
13	their comorbidities or their medical history that these	13	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is now 12:33 p.m.
14	were unnecessary, do you believe that your plan should	14	This is the end of media six.
15	stand in place of that doctor's judgment?	15	This concludes this deposition. We're off
16	MS. GEMAN: Objection, incomplete	16	the record.
17	hypothetical.	17	THE REPORTER: Would anyone like a copy of the
18	BY THE WITNESS:	18	transcript?
19	A. My plan is a guideline, just like the NCCN	19	MR. STOY: This is Frank Stoy. I'd like an
20	has their guidelines, and it's up to the individual	20	electronic copy, please.
21	practitioner to to decide based on the individual	21	MS. LOTMAN: Alyson Lotman. I'd like the
22	patient what is appropriate for them.	22	same.
23	MS. LOTMAN: Thank you very much, Doctor.	23	MR. CHARCHALIS: (Inaudible).
24	MS. GEMAN: Are there any other questions from	24	MS. ISIDRO: Mitchell wants an electronic.
	Page 127		Page 129
1	Page 127 the Defendants?	1	Page 129 STATE OF ILLINOIS)
1 2	•	2	
	the Defendants?	2 3	STATE OF ILLINOIS)) SS:
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the Defendants? (No response.) Do you have it on your screen? Did people write in? MS. ISIDRO: No one else on the Zoom? MS. GEMAN: Do you formally conclude it and pass it to me? How are we doing this? MR. KERNER: Yeah, if none of the Defendants have any questions and you have questions, ask away. MS. GEMAN: Thank you. CROSS EXAMINATION BY MS. GEMAN: Q. Dr. Kaplan, what is CLIA certification? A. CLIA certification is is certification that's given by a board that that attests to the accuracy and the usefulness of a particular test, that it's considered accurate and it does have some impact for the patient. Q. Okay. Can you please take out what's been marked as Exhibit 3 and turn to Page 3. Does the class	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	STATE OF ILLINOIS)) SS: COUNTY OF COOK I, KELLY A. BRICHETTO, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of said state, do hereby certify that the within named witness, EDWARD H. KAPLAN, M.D., was by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in the cause aforesaid; that the testimony then given by the above-referenced witness was by me reduced to stenotype in the presence of said witness; afterwards transcribed, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the testimony so given by the above-referenced witness. I do further certify that this deposition was taken at the time and place in the foregoing caption specified and was completed without adjournment. I do further certify that I am not a relative, counsel or attorney for either party or otherwise
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1	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I do hereunto set my hand	1	In Re: Valsartan, Losartan, Et Al v.
2	this 21st day of January, 2022.		Edward H Kaplan, MD (#5025121)
3		3	ERRATA SHEET
4			PAGELINECHANGE
5			
6		1	REASON
	Lilly Brichetto		PAGELINECHANGE
7	KELLY A. BRICHETTO	1	
8	CSR License No. 84-3252		REASON
9			PAGELINECHANGE
10			
11			REASON
12		13	PAGELINECHANGE
13		1	
14			REASON
15		1	PAGELINECHANGE
16 17			
18		18	REASON
19			PAGELINECHANGE
20		20	
21		21	REASON
22		22	
23		23	
24		24	Edward H Kaplan , MD Date
	Page 131		Page 133
1	RACHEL J. GEMAN	1	In Re: Valsartan, Losartan, Et Al v.
2	rgeman@lchb.com	2	Edward H Kaplan, MD (#5025121)
3	January 26, 2022	3	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DEPONENT
4	RE: In Re: Valsartan, Losartan, Et Al	4	I, Edward H Kaplan , MD, do hereby declare that I
5	1/19/2022, Edward H Kaplan , MD (#5025121)	5	have read the foregoing transcript, I have made any
6	The above-referenced transcript is available for	6	corrections, additions, or changes I deemed necessary as
7	review.	7	noted above to be appended hereto, and that the same is
8	Within the applicable timeframe, the witness should	8	a true, correct and complete transcript of the testimony
9	read the testimony to verify its accuracy. If there are	9	given by me.
10	any changes, the witness should note those with the	10	
11	reason, on the attached Errata Sheet.	11	
12	The witness should sign the Acknowledgment of	12	Edward H Kaplan, MD Date
13	Deponent and Errata and return to the deposing attorney.	13	•
14	Copies should be sent to all counsel, and to Veritext at	14	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
15	erratas-cs@veritext.com	15	, DAY OF, 20
16		16	
17	Return completed errata within 30 days from	17	
l .	receipt of testimony.	18	
19	If the witness fails to do so within the time	19	NOTARY PUBLIC
20	allotted, the transcript may be used as if signed.	20	
21	V	21	
22	Yours,	22	
23	Veritext Legal Solutions	23	
24		24	

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Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 30

- (e) Review By the Witness; Changes.
- (1) Review; Statement of Changes. On request by the deponent or a party before the deposition is completed, the deponent must be allowed 30 days after being notified by the officer that the transcript or recording is available in which:
- (A) to review the transcript or recording; and
- (B) if there are changes in form or substance, to sign a statement listing the changes and the reasons for making them.
- (2) Changes Indicated in the Officer's Certificate. The officer must note in the certificate prescribed by Rule 30(f)(1) whether a review was requested and, if so, must attach any changes the deponent makes during the 30-day period.

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